The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,863 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For.
				1886.
M PESHAWAR ..	2900	600	L H. Moule	10th Dec.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
				1887.
M BOKHARA	2914	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. F. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	J. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	For.
				1886.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,
				1887.
T JAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 8, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 530, „ 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	850	30th Dec. 10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	803	20th ,, 10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th Dec.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELECTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa—	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,800 600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT
FROM
GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers. "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals. Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," of 3,000 tons, will sail for Genoa direct, on or about the 10th proximo.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 27, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

INDIAN NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
20 Coloured views of Indian Scenery and People.
Rs. 2-4 per Book.

Apply early to
Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
„ G. CLARIDGE & Co.
„ HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
„ MORENAS & Co.
„ PEARSE & Co., Ld.
„ PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
„ TREACHER & Co., Ld.
„ STEWARD & Co.

TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "CUMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 13th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buasreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

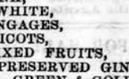
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 8, 1886. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	To sail.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. T. Knox	18th Dec.

Passengers by S.S. Nubia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th Dec.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	22nd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	600	Capt. G.C. Boothby	1st Mar.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 8, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE!!!

THE new and magnificent Steamer VAITARNA will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, December 11th, at 8 30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

The Italian String Band will be on board—Special Tram Cars will run.

FARE—ONE Rupee.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion from

THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

TOYS,
A LARGE SELECTION OF THE NEWEST.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A LARGE STOCK of Pretty and New Designs to select from.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
An Extensive Assortment.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.
Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
CHERRIES,
PEARS PINK,
PEARS WHITE,
GREENGAGES,
APRICOTS,
MIXED FRUITS,
PRESERVED GINGER,
GREEN & GOLD ORANGES.
Per lb., Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
STORE AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES!

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have now in Stock and will continue to receive fresh Consignments by every mail.

GRAPES, Re. 1 per lb.
BRAZIL NUTS, As. 10 per lb.
BARCELONA NUTS, As. 8 per lb.
KENTISH COB NUTS, As. 15 per lb.
STILTON CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ROQUEFORT, Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE, As. 14 per lb.
FIGS, As. 12 per box.

Crackers and Bonbons in great variety of the best manufacture. Sweets of all kinds, Pralines, Fondants Chocolated, etc., etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

WINE DEPARTMENT

OFFERS A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE RANGE FOR SELECTION OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS AT MODERATE PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs.	A.
Yellow Seal	16	0
Pale Dinner	23	0
Vino de Pasto	26	0
Old Dry	28	0
Manzanilla	30	0
Amontillado	30	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
White Seal	19	...
Fine Old	27	14 8
Superior Old	34	18 8

CLARETS.

Bordeaux	10	6 0
St. Julien Medoc	10	6 0
Petit Medoc	13	7 8
Superior Medoc	17	10 0
Chateau La Grange	22	12 0
Chateau La Rose	27	15 0
Chateau Margaux	34	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis	19	10 8
Beaune	19	10 8
Macon	24	13 0
Pommard	22	12 0
Chambertin	32	17 0
Sparkling Burgundy	40	22 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac	20	11 0
Sauterne	23	13 0
Haut Sauterne	32	17 0

CHAMPAGNES.

F. Giesler and Co.'s "For India" Brand	54	29	8
Perrier-Jouet's Fine Dry	54	29	8
Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvee	60	33	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	60	33	0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	29	17	8

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs.	Pts. A.
Laubenheim	18	10 0
Geisenheim	21	11 8
Hochheim	25	13 8
Steinwein (glass jugs)	27	...
Nierstein	28	15 0
Liebfraumilch	34	18 0
Johannisberg	44	23 8
Superior Sparkling Hock	37	20 0
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	45	24 0
Fine Sparkling Moselle	33	18 0
Superior „ „	37	21 0
Finest Nonpareil „ „	45	24 0

BRANDIES.

	Qts.	
Pale Cognac	27	0
Old Pale Cognac	31	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac (Treacher's Celebrated Heart Labelled)	35	0

WHISKIES.

Treacher's Irish	22	8
Treacher's Scotch Glenlivet	22	8
Treacher's Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky	27	0
Treacher's Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	26	0
John Jameson and Son's Fine Dublin Whiskies Bottled in Europe, One Star	26	0
Two Stars	29	0
Three Stars	32	0

HOLLANDS AND GINS

Treacher's "Superior Hollands," per case of 15 flasks	28	0
DeKuper's Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 large flasks..per case	30	0
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin per doz.	20	0
Treacher's London Old Tom per doz.	16	8
Treacher's Plymouth Gin per doz.	20	0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom per doz.	17	0
Booth's Old Tom per doz.	19	0

LIQUEURS.

	Per Bottle Cash. Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Benedictine	6	0 3 8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green.	7	8 4 0
Do. do. Yellow	6	0 3 4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	0 1 12
Creme de Cacao	3	12 ...
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	12 2 2
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	8 2 8
Kummel	3	8 ...
Maraschino de Zara (the Finest	4	0 2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Cash. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
Angostura Bitters	...	24 0
Orange Bitters	24	0 13 8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12 0
Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12 0
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12 0
Ginger Brandy	25	0
Orange Brandy	30	0
Ginger Wine	16	0
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s	25	0
Vermouth, French	16	8
Vermouth, Italian	18	0

BASS'S BEER, GUINNESS'S STOUT, DEVONSHIRE CIDER, PILSENER BEER, VIENNA BEER.

CANTERBURY ALE.

WINE AND STORE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
SYMPATHETIC
PIANO

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY HUNDREDS OF PURCHASERS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO BE THE VERY BEST PIANO THAT CAN BE BOUGHT FOR USE IN INDIA AND THE TROPICS GENERALLY.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The word has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality which are not entitled to the name, and are merely inferior imitations.

INTENDING PURCHASERS SHOULD INSPECT THE SUPERIOR FINISH AND CONSTRUCTION OF OUR INSTRUMENT, AND JUDGE THE BEAUTY OF TONE AND TOUCH BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Drawing of this Piano with Lists of all Musical Instruments and Sheet Music Post Free.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
S. HAROLD AND CO., CALCUTTA, AND

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
"LOUNGE VISITING, OR DRESS."

SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.

SUITS.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR 1886-87

"SPECIALITIES."
All moderately priced.

PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100,

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4	„ „ „	2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½	„ (thin) „	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order

				Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by	Mand,	Full	Compass	... 250
Do.	by Schröder (Mahogany)	do.		... 250
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne	do.		... 350
Do.	do.	do.	do.	... 400
Sympathetic Square	do.	do.	do.	... 600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full Compass				... 400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood		do.		... 350
Broadwood's Concert Grand		do.		... 500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy,
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	„		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	„		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each „		3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from „		1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	„		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

In extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT!

THE WORLD'S GREAT SUCCESS.

FUN	RECEIVED NIGHTLY	WIDOW
FUN	WITH UNBOUNDED	O'BRIEN
FUN	ENTHUSIASM	WIDOW
FUN	JOHN F. SHERIDAN	O'BRIEN
FUN	AS	WIDOW
FUN	WIDOW O'BRIEN,	O'BRIEN
FUN	"NORA THROW OUT YOURE	WIDOW
FUN	CHIST"	O'BRIEN
FUN	MAY LIVINGSTON	WIDOW
ON	AS	O'BRIEN
THE	DONA BELLA	WIDOW
	and the	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	MASHER.	WIDOW
BRISTOL	E. C. DUNBAR	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	THE MILANESE MINSTREL.	WIDOW
BRISTOL	A Superb Company of	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	ENGLISH AND AMERICAN	WIDOW
BRISTOL	ARTISTS.	O'BRIEN
BRISTOL	MUSIC MELODY AND	WIDOW
BRISTOL	MIMICRY.	O'BRIEN

☞ Commence at 9 sharp.

Reserved Seats at SOUNDY'S Music Store.

PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

AT THE CLARENDON HOTEL, BYCULLA,

A GRAND ITALIAN MUSICAL TROUPE, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen who play in French, English, and Italian, will arrive from Europe on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, under Special engagement for the CLARENDON HOTEL, at BYCULLA, where all lovers of Music will have the pleasure of witnessing some of the GRANDEST ITALIAN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH CONCERTS that have ever been heard in India.

Tickets of Admission.....Re. 1.

G. LEON, Lessee.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF SURGEON-MAJOR CLOSE.

A GREY ARAB GELDING, 7 years, 14-2, handsome, fast and with exceptionally fine action.

A Newport Pagnell Dogcart by Simpson, with set of nearly new English Single Harness including Spare Collar Reins, &c., also Carriage Umbrella to fit the cart; all in perfect order and condition. The turnout Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-3—very powerful and good looking, quiet in harness and saddle, would make an excellent charger, Rs. 700.

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH,

20, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. LOUIS STRAUCH begs most respectfully to announce his arrival from Europe with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all sorts of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, viz.:

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, Complete.
" TROUSERS.
" DRESS COATS.
" FROCK COATS.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of every Description and the best Quality.

Inspection of our varied Stock is earnestly solicited.

Bombay, December 8, 1886.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

धी बांबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कॉरपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

ધી બાંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 23rd December 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th December 1886.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 9th instant.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE COLONEL H. J. HAWES, RETIRED LIST, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866, Act II of 1882, and Section 230, Act X of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all Creditors or others having any Claims or Demands upon or against the Estate of the late Herbert Johnston Hawes, a Colonel in the Retired List, who died in London on the 22nd day of February 1886, are required to send Particulars in writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the Undersigned to whom Letters of Administration under Sections 180 and 212 A of Act X of 1865 have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab with effect throughout British India, within two months from the date hereof; after which date the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets which have come into his hand, having regard only to such Claims as he shall have then had notice.

All persons indebted to or holding any money or other property belonging to the said Estate are requested to pay or make over the same to Undersigned at

A. D. HAWES, Lt.-Col.,
Care of Messrs. Harriss and Simmons,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
Executor to the Estate of the said
H. J. Hawes, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted.

PERFUMERY!

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Sweet Scents for the Handkerchief from best well-known,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN HOUSES.

THE following kinds are generally kept in stock from ATKINSON, LUBIN, and SMYTH and NEPHEW:—

Star of India.	Sweet Sixteen.
Exhibition Bouquet.	Love me, dear.
May Blossom.	True Love.
Daisy.	Honey Moon.
Morning Star.	Darling Bouquet.
Jockey Club.	Forget-me-not.
May Flower.	Morning Star.
Opoponax.	Eau. Bouquet.
Violet.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tuberouse.
Honey Suckle.	D'Heliotrope.
Blush Rose.	Lily of the Valley.
Ylang Ylang.	Wood Violet.
Princess Louise's Bouquet.	Millefleur.
	Bridal Bouquet.
Prize Medal Bouquet.	Spring Flowers.
Reine Victoria.	Wild Flowers.
Sultaness.	Sweet Briar.
Stephanotis.	

GOSNELL'S A 1 BOUQUET.

LUNDBORG'S AMERICAN SCENTS.

Edena! Tally Ho!! Fascination!!!

Marechal Niel Rose and Alpine Violet.

REGAUD'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.

Essence de Melati, Auchampaca de Lahor,
Rose Jasmin, Céfero de las Pampas.

ESSENCE DIXORA D'AFRIQUE. Rs. 2.

PINAUD'S CELEBRATED FRENCH PERFUMES.

Jasmin, White Rose, Vanila, Jockey Club, and Heliotrope,

AND

Why not! Aida! Violet! Eden Bouquet! and Opoponax!

VIOLET'S SCENTS.

Remarkable for Sweetness and Pleasing Odour.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the Election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for 1887:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th instant, for the Election of Chairman.

SATURDAY and MONDAY, 18th and 20th instant, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m., on each of those days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARMADABAI *alias* SAVITRIBAI, wife of Mr. DAMODHAR TRIMBUCK NENEY, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned Property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in, to, upon, or in respect of the same either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from this date at their Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and all such Claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Foras freehold salt batty ground admeasuring 49,534 square yards or thereabouts, part of a larger piece of land measuring 57,255 square yards registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 21, 29, 386, 438, 607, 620, 696, 702, and 703, New No. 11,891, New Survey No. 102 and bounded on the East by the 2730 lands of Hurichand Moroba, Damool Chimaji, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Lala and Muncherjee Cama respectively; on the West by the lands of Pandurang Keroba Mamoobai, widow of Madev Gungadhar, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Lala, Govind Gangadhar and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Lala respectively; on the North by the lands of Cassuna Dossa and Muncherjee Cama respectively; and on the South by Government Waste Land.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1886.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE and DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that PANDOO LAXUMAN PARKAR BHANDRI has contracted to sell to DUOTUMRAM JIVANRAM CHAPARIA the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 103, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated the 8th day of December 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground belonging to Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomed Ebrahim Hurdad, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts with the building or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment for Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 10 and now under ward No 2521 and street No. 39 situate lying and being in the Kolbhat-wadi in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the passage or lane leading to Kolbhatwadi from the Kalkadevi Road, and partly by the house of Narayen Chavan, on the west and south by the said lane or passage, and on the north partly by the house of the said Narayen Chavan and partly by the property of Mr Tookaram Tatia which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Pandoo Laxamun Parkar Bhandari and his tenants.

MANSUKLAL & DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SEMI-MINTON ENCAUSTIC AND MOSAIC PAVEMENT PAVING TILES.

IN MOSTELABORATE AND CHOICEST PATTERNS.

ORDERS Registered for Semi-Minton ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC PAVEMENT in a variety of most SPLENDID colours and CHOICEST and ELEGANT patterns, suitable to European and Native taste alike, by the well-known ARTISTIC ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS of the present time, who received PRIZE MEDALS of DUBLIN in 1872; VIENNA 1873; PARIS 1875; MELBOURNE 1880, at very moderate charges, also RICHEST PATTERNS adapted for the PALACES of RAJAS, PRINCES, &c.

SORABSHAH & Co.,
109, Medows Street, Fort.

N.B.—AS GOOD AS MINTON TILES AND INFINITELY CHEAPER.

COOPER MADON'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Compound is ranked by the Medical Profession as the most certain of Alteratives and Depuratives, having the Power of removing from the blood those Humours or Principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward natural excretory channels. It is used with marked advantage in Chronic Affections of the Skin, Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, Eruptive and Skin Diseases, such as Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tumours, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Chronic Rheumatism and Eruptions, arising from any cause or impurities of Blood. It forms a Powerful Alterative for the renovation of the Blood, and for the restoration of Tone and Strength to the system when debilitated by Disease.

CAUTION.—To distinguish the above from other preparations of such name, we have changed our label which is in Red colour with a Trade Mark of a horse.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MALLIBAI, widow of MANEKJEE NOWROJEE WADIA, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons, having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Rampart-Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any shall be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, stables, chawls, and other buildings and premises standing thereon situate lying and being and fronting on the Breach Candy or Girgaum road outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6,070 8-9 Square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 127 and 127, Registered No. 59, old survey Nos. 74 and 73, new survey No. 8170 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 3372, 3373, 3383, and 3468, Street No. 2,3,5,14 Dady Suntook lane and Bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the Breach Candy or Girgaum road and partly by house of Sadashiv Postajee and the sweeper's passage. On the West by the messuage, tenement, dwelling houses, and premises standing thereon situate at Old Sonapur Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 138-7 9 square yards assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 18,20,22 and 34-1 Old Sanapur Lane. On the East by public passage. On the West by the property of Bhicajee Nusserwanjee Darcovalla. On the North by the old Sanapur Road aforesaid; and on the South by the firstly described property.—Dated this 8th day of December 1886.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI AND CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1886 PRESENTS 1887
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—AGENTS in BOMBAY, MADRAS and every MOFUSSIL TOWN and Station in India, to SELL HAMILTON'S PATENT TROUSER STRETCHERS; most liberal Commission.

Apply to
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Calcutta, Wholesale Agents for India.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—We are registering Orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, and Mince Meat. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMENS' HAIR DRESSER and WIGMAKER. Apply to A. B. C., care of this Paper.

NEW GOODS for 'XMAS—Toys, Dolls, Balls, Table Ornaments, Parasols, Vases, and thousand other Presents to suit all classes at cheap prices,—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, Silk Book Markers, Toys, Dolls, Toffee, Chocolate, Comfits, &c., at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED a GRADUATE and UNDER-GRADUATE and MATRICULATES for the Gandevi English School. Apply HURAI B. DESAI, Naigaum Cross-Road, Dadur.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who go out to enjoy Xmas vacation, to buy at reduced prices Leather Bags, Canvas Bags, Carpet Bags.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

AT REDUCED PRICES Work Boxes from One Rupee each, Macrame Thread As. 12 a Ball, Brieg's Pattern One Anna each.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

JUST OPENED—Canary and Parrot Cages in great variety from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, an iron grey highbred ARAB HORSE, 5 years old, height 14-3, perfect mount, quiet in saddle and harness, fast trotter, owner proceeding home. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

TO LET, ROOMS on the ground floor of Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, suitable as offices for indenting firms or as shops for retail traders. For rent, &c., apply at the premises to J. N. TATA.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Test Rs. 5 and 125 Test Rs. 4 for sale.—Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers Hardware, Contractors, Mill Engineers Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo-Street, Fort.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—We have much pleasure in certifying that while staying at this Hotel, for the last nine days, we have been extremely comfortable. We have found the table good and the Proprietors and Servants most attentive and obliging. Mrs. H. E. & Miss BROWNE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won highest Awards and thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the world. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED a smart young man (native) able to mount, spot and burnish Photographs. Apply to "Photographer," care of this Paper.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FOR SALE, a Pair of Waler Geldings, Black and Bay, Height about 15-2 and 7 years old, practically sound, quiet, and in daily use. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS.

SELF-ACTING GAS-MAKING APPARATUSES, Ice and Icecream Machines, Type Writers, &c., at very reasonable prices. No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Ch. Zerrenner, deceased, No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Iron Safes, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Chimnies, Sewing Machines, and Accessories.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

WANTED, for a Regiment ordered on Service, a Writer and Accountant. Liberal Salary will be given for a thoroughly good man. Apply to W. W., care of this Paper.

"FRENCH DOLLS."—Just opened for 'Xmas; a magnificent assortment of French Toys and Dolls, from 4 as. each to Rs. 37. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church-gate-street.

'XMAS FESTIVITIES.—Orders for Cakes, plain or ornamented, are now being registered at the Western India Flour Mills, Grant-road, and at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Meadow Street, Fort.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Bowanee and Co., Khoja Mouolia; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

'XMAS PRESENT for the Next Mail—Book of Indian Views, consisting of: the Bombay Postman, Bombay Monkey-mad, Colaba Church and 10 others, &c. 2-4 each book. At STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trousers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and Kimberley, a Rare Variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—gentleman's 18 carat Gold Hunting Watch by the world-renowned makers Messrs. E. Dent and Co. London with gold hands real compensation balance fully jewelled and working with Gants spring to be sold at Lowest price viz Rs. 400 apply sharp to "H." care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. acid) and Santas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

CHRISTMAS CARDS selling at half price. BON BON Crackers, Sweets, Gelatine Flags, &c. to PEARSE'S.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, who comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinries, Exhibition Po Offices Lloyds, Board of Work &c, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India.

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors over imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

On account and at the risk of Wally Mohomed & Sons, of Delhi, G 180 in diamond 4 8 and 9, 4 packages containing 1 valuable and handsome dinner set, 2 dessert sets, valuable saddles, felt and linen saddle cloths, saddle bags, sircingles, one cavalry saddle complete, sets of artillery, cavalry, rifle officers' sea service, and volunteers' accoutrements, revolver belts and pouches, cartridge carriers, box bags, crown metal flasks, solid leather companions, fishing tackles, K. O. stoves of varieties, and 13 very valuable and handsome K. O. lamps complete.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 9, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhootics.
2 cases white doria.
5 ,, nansook.
4 ,, coloured prints.
1 case white lenos.
3 cases white mulls.
3 ,, German silver sheets.

On account of the concerned 1 case Ladies and children's Boots and Shoes S W D

AUCTION SALE of fragrant Perfumery, &c., by the well-known Price & Co.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. an invoice of fragrant perfumery just landed, consisting of Philocome, Bear's Grease, Marrow Oil, Assorted Syrup, Lime and Glycerine Ooil, Assorted Soap, Parisian Essence, Cod Liver Oil, Sarsaparilla, Worm Bon Bons, Assorted Perfumes, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort, A large quantity of grey, white and colored piece goods, such as dhoties, shirtings, jaconeets, drills, T cloth, prints, madapolums, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1886.

NOTICES.

AGENTS WANTED, such as Foremen, Guards, Secretaries of Friendly Societies, etc., etc., to form Watch Clubs for the sale of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. Terms very liberal; particulars post free. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and references (in England preferred) to J. W. BENSON, the oldest-established firm in London, and the originator of the Club System, also the only firm who can supply a three-quarter plate ENGLISH LEVER, with Compensation Balance and Crystal Glass for £5 5s. FACTORY—62 and 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of BAY ARAB GALLOWAYS, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.

A pair of Bay Arabs, 14-1½, quiet in saddle and harness. One has been used as a Lady's riding horse.

A Bay Arab Cob, 14 hands, up to weight, capital lady's horse and quiet in single and double harness.

A chesnut Arab, 15 hands, 8 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

An English built Victoria and a Single Seated Brougham by Holmes of Derby both in good order.

The above can be seen at the stables of the undersigned at Byculla.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.

PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.

MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
" 1885.....£968,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at ults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,573 3 9	1878	£4 019,15 14 1
1878	£2,845,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

N

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Byculla Station, 11 a.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ashi Letchmy, from Cochin; Commilla (s), Karachi; Mednas (s), Hongkong; County of Haddington, Cardiff; and Kistna, Newcastle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Sinclair (s), for Genoa and Marseilles; Castledale (s), Calcutta; and Clan Murray (s), Dunkirk.

DADAR GAYANA SAMAJA.—His Highness the Holkar has given a donation of Rs. 100 to the funds of the Dadar Gayana.

BOMBAY RAMBLERS.—The cycling club will start from the Bandstand this evening at 9 p.m., for a moonlight run round Mahim woods.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Marine Court which was to sit yesterday to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the Wasishti, was adjourned to next week, as the witnesses to be examined had not arrived in Bombay.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Abdool Razak Shaik Ahmed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal a tin box, containing Rs. 1-8, from the shop of Hurry Rughoo, a *pan-supari* seller at Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Tuesday forenoon. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Abdool Rozak Mahomed Essub was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a goat, valued Rs. 6, the property of Pandoo Abba. He was observed on Tuesday evening untying the goat and taking it away from the complainant's verandah at Khandi Mohla, by a policeman doing duty at that locality, who arrested him. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30:—

Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti.
Valse	Les Sourires	Waldteufel.
Selection	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Polka	Stefani	Fahrbach.
Galop	Sans Facon	F. Hitz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL FOR PONDICHERRY.—The firm of M. M. Tata, of Bombay, proposes to establish a spinning and weaving mill at Pondicherry, with a view to compete for the blue cloth trade, and the supply of yarn to native weavers in Pondicherry and South Arcot. A representative of the firm has been in Pondicherry for some weeks past, and the senior member is shortly expected, when active operations will commence. M. Tata is connected with mills in Bombay and the Central Provinces, and besides commanding a large capital, he possesses a practical knowledge of every branch of the business.—*Madras Mail.*

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

389-84—Khunderao M.—Bapooji Casinath and another vs. Nursidas Jetram and another.—Little, S. F. and N. Part heard.

477-85—T. H. Pearse (for pauper).—Butta Ramsett vs. Vithul Gunput.—Payne, G. and S.

376-84—Crawford and B.—Morarji Sewji vs. Goculdas Mulji and others.—Craigie, L. and O., and Peetonji and R.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.

418-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nawab Hamedood Dowlah Syed Mahomed Allykhan and another vs. Khadimbebee and another.—Winter and B.

402-85—J. C. Cama.—Ismailkhan Husseinkhan vs. Abdebhai Kurrimbhai.—P., G. and S., N. and H., M. and B., B. and H., and T, D. and C.

395-85—Payne, G. and S.—R. Brancer vs. Hormusji Nowroji Daver.—Ardesir, H. and D.

386-84—Ardesir, H. and D.—Khadizabebee vs. Mariambebee and another.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

288-86—R. Skipsey.—Manukbai and others vs. C. A. Turner and others.—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

277-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—M. B. Alvares and another vs. P. G. Abreo.—Nanu and H.

243-86—J. C. Cama—For pauper.—Bebibai vs. Hussan bin Vulee Mahomed and others.—In person and W. and G.

298-86—Hore, C. and B.—Haji Oomer Oosman alias Haji Ebrahim, &c. vs. Haji Allana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdool Wahad and another.—Payne, G. and S.

301-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Haridas Sobharam vs. Ardesir Jamsedji Amaria and others.—M. and G., P., G. and S., and In person.

302-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Lallji Kutchra and others vs. J. Y. Lang and others—Hore, C. and B.

304-86—Chalk and W.—Ramdas Toolsedas and another vs. Nathoo Lallji and others.—Little, S. F. and N.

307-86—Bomanji and H.—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs. Lukhmichund Roopchund and others.—Jefferson, B. and D, and Ardaser, H. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

82-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ruttonjee Muncherjee Colah vs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday.—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

50-85—Balkrishna and B.—Damodher Sadashiv and another vs. Muddon Madhowrao and others.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

141-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ludha Soonderjee vs. Goswami Shri Girdharji G. Maharaj.—Hore, C. and B.

104-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Choonilal Sokulchund vs. Dayacore and others.—Payne, G. and S.

30-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Dewji Kessowji and another vs. Kunbai and others.—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

119-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Chaturbhooj Govurdhun and another vs. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others.—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

222-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman vs. Cassam Haji Mitha and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., T. and R., and W. and G.

327-84—Little, S. F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another.—Wadia and G.

85-86—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C.C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and Little, S. F. and N.

86-83—Crawford and B.—Sulliman Lukha vs. Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others.—M. and D., J.C.C., P., G. and S., B. and H., B. and K., and L., S. F. and N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·941
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·9
Dew Point	60·9
Relative humidity of Air	·563
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·3
General Direction of Wind.*	ESE, ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	263

*From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE ABDOOL RAHMAN ESSAK.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The former petition was dismissed some years ago, after which the opposing creditor attached and sold his property, and his claim was partly satisfied. Since then, however, he has had to conceal himself and was unable to provide for himself and his family. Mr. Lang, for Mr. Framjee Ardasir Davur, opposed the application, for making which no new grounds had been set forth. The petition was dismissed in May 1883 after a lengthy hearing; and the insolvent had twice applied for leave file a fresh petition, which was refused on both occasions. Mr. Manker submitted it would be very hard upon his client not to allow him to file a fresh petition. If at the hearing, the opposing creditor could show that he had concealed any assets, the insolvent could be punished with imprisonment. His Lordship refused the application with costs; as no new grounds had been shown for making it.

RE MAHOMED ALI BABANI.—The insolvent applied in person for an interim order, which was opposed by Mr. Manker on behalf of a creditor. The insolvent has had no time to reply to an affidavit made against him by the opposing creditor; and his Lordship adjourned the application for a week.

RE GOVINDJEE LALLJEE.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the involvent, moved for an interim order. It appeared, however, that he had not deposited his account books with the Official Assignee, and the application was therefore refused.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, said that an order had been made by Mr. Justice Scott for the examination of Rehmoobhoy Alladinbhoy, the son of the insolvent, at the instance of the Official Assignee. Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, was, however, ill at home; and the Bank's solicitor, Mr. Burder, has had no time to consult him regarding the questions to be asked. The learned counsel had consulted Mr. Lang, who appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Rehmoobhoy Alladinbhoy; and he was indifferent as to how long the matter was adjourned. His Lordship, under the circumstances, granted a fortnight's adjournment.

THE STANDARD OF LENGTH IN INDIA.

MR. S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in forwarding a petition regarding the standard of length to the Government of India on the 27th ult., wrote as follows:—

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in submitting the petition sent herewith for presentation to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, praying that the British Imperial standard of yard, of thirty-six inches, shall be the standard of length in British India, do not need to again go over the ground covered by the petition itself. They would, however, draw your attention to the recent proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and to the fact, that in England as well as in India, the absence of a legal standard of length in this country is felt to create serious difficulties in connection with the working of the import trade in cotton goods.

The committee have had this subject before them for some considerable time, and, on discovering that there was no legal standard of length in this country, they prepared the petition—now submitted—and invited the opinion thereon of the Chambers of Commerce at Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee. They are glad to know that these Chambers cordially support the principle of the petition. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has already addressed you on this subject, in a letter, dated the 16th instant; and the committee are advised that the other Chambers named will also support the petition. In recommending the suggestion, therefore, to the consideration of Government, the committee would point out that the petition deals with a want which seriously affects the various mercantile communities throughout India, and which calls, therefore, for an early remedy.

The petition ran as follows:—

The petition of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Humbly Sheweth,—That your memorialists, in the discussion of a question strongly affecting the Import Trade of India, have had their attention drawn to the fact that there does not exist in this country a legal standard of length. That Act XXXI. of 1871 defines the standards of measure and capacity. The only Act which, so far as your petitioners can ascertain, attempted to deal with the question of a standard of length was Act XI. of 1870. In this Act the standard of length for India was made the French metre, but the Act was superseded by the Act passed in 1871, and was removed from the Statute book by the General Repealing Act of 1873. That your petitioners find the Police Acts for the three Presidencies, and several Municipal Acts, contain references to a standard length. Section 265 of Act XLV. of 1860, the Indian Penal Code, provides, *inter alia*, that the fraudulent use of a "false measure of length" shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both. Section 266, provides that the like punishment shall be inflicted for being in possession of measures of length, knowing the same to be false; and section 276, awards an equal punishment to the maker of such a false measure of length. By the Police Acts, the Chief Officers of the Police at the three Presidencies, are required to keep under their charge a standard of length. In Calcutta there is, in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, an English standard yard measure made by the well-known makers of scientific instruments, Messieurs Negretti and Zambra, and your petitioners understand convictions have been obtained, where this measure has been produced in evidence by the Police as the standard measure of length. Thus, whilst certain penalties are enforced for using "a false standard of length," and whilst the English standard yard of thirty-six inches has been accepted by those engaged in the Administration of the criminal law as the true standard, there is, as a matter of fact, no law existing in India which fixes the English yard, or any other measure of length, as a standard of length for use in this country. The position here disclosed is so anomalous that, in the opinion of your petitioners, it can only be the result of an oversight on the part of the Legislature, and they believe it needs only to be brought to the notice of your Excellency in Council to secure its being remedied. In this connection your petitioners may mention that their attention has been more particularly drawn to the questions connected with the absence of a standard of length in British India, by the difficulties which have of late years occasionally shown themselves in the working of the piece-goods trade of the country—difficulties occasioned, as your petitioners think, by the want of a legally defined standard of length in this country. Your petitioners would respectfully suggest that a measure of law be introduced into your Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations for the convenience of the people of India and in the interests of trade, declaring that the standard of length for British India shall be English standard yard of thirty-six inches. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your Excellency in Council will take such steps as, under the circumstances, are fitting and necessary, to have the English standard yard of thirty-six inches declared the standard measure of length for British India.

BENGAL.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 27th November was 340 against 312 and 274 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 67. There were 117 deaths from cholera against 38 and 67 in the two preceding weeks, the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 68. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 85 and 33, respectively, against 77 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 40·9 per mille per annum against 34·6, the mean of the last five years.—*Indian Daily News.*

AUDACIOUS ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—At the Calcutta Police Court, Poornoo Singh, a Durwan in the employ of Messrs. Hurruk Sing Luckmee Ram, charged one Hurry Dass Nundy, *alias* Nundun Churn Singh, with cheating, under the following circumstances. The complainant went to the Currency Office on Thursday with the sum of Rs. 3,030 in notes, which he presented at the counter and directed the Baboo to give him, in exchange Rs. 3,000 in notes of ten rupees each, and Rs. 30 in silver. There being a considerable number of people to be attended to, he was requested to wait, and having given his name and address he took a seat in the hall. On Poornoo Singh's name being called the accused stepped up and was about to take the note, when the Baboo, having some doubt as to his identity, withheld the money and asked him his residence which he gave as No. 40, Cheenepatty, instead of No. 40. The Baboo's suspicions being aroused, on the advice of a fellow clerk, he again called out the name of the complainant, who responded this time and denied any knowledge of the accused, who was forthwith given into custody. Baboo Wooman Churn Mitter, a teller, employed in the Currency Office was examined and bore out the complainant's statement. The case was then adjourned to Monday, the 13th instant, the accused being enlarged on his own recognisance of Rs. 5,000, and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.—*Indian Daily News.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. For Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—His Excellency the Governor, with his Aides-de-Camp and Private Secretary, was present at the Roman Catholic Cathedral during service yesterday evening. The Right Revd. Dr. Colgan, assisted by the Very Revd. Fr. Mayer, Father D'Silva and another priest, conducted the service, which consisted of grand vespers and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, before the benediction, three hymns—the *O! Salutaris, Ave Maria* and the *Tantum Ergo*—were well rendered by the choir alone unaided by the organ.—*Times.*

THE COST OF SCHOOL INSPECTION.—Government have ordered that from the 1st April next, one-half of the cost of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, including therein all charges on account of establishments, &c., and travelling expenses, are to be borne by Local and Municipal Funds constituted under Act V. of 1884. The Accountant-General has accordingly been directed to intimate to the several district Boards the amount which ought to be provided in their budgets for 1887-88, and to issue such instructions as may be necessary for bringing to account against Local Funds in the course of the year one-half of the charges actually incurred. The Municipal Boards will have to come to an agreement with their respective district Boards as to the amounts payable by them for services rendered by Deputy Inspectors, the sums so agreed on being entered in the budget as a contribution from Municipal to Local Funds, and cases, in which an agreement cannot be come to, will have to be referred to Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, for decision.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

MISCHIEF.—On the night of Monday, the 29th ultimo, the Railway Police, acting on information received, caught three men of the village of Bhora, near Changamanga, in the act of laying a pot-sleeper on the rails, four miles from the Lahore side of Changamanga, and forty miles from Lahore, just before the Mooltan mail was due. Further down the line another pot-sleeper had been laid, over which the train passed, luckily without accident. The three men—Jandoo, Guzunfur, and Sundoo by name—will be tried on the 9th instant.—*C. M. Gazette.*

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.—At Pertabgarh the other day, Lady Lyall gave a reception at which an address was read thanking her Ladyship for her management of the local branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and presenting a sum of Rs. 1,265 as a donation, supplementing the Rs. 9,061 already subscribed by the people of the district. Lady Lyall said:—"I return you many cordial thanks for the very kind welcome that you give me to Pertabgarh. I am sorry that my stay will be short; but I may assure you that on this occasion no entertainments could have given me greater pleasure than your generous offer, which I gladly accept, of a further donation to the Fund, in which, indeed, I take very great interest, and for which we all look for much benefit to the people of this country. It is the more gratifying, because many of you, especially Raja Ajit Singh, have already subscribed so largely to the Fund. You have alluded most kindly to my own exertions on behalf of the Fund. I have been much aided by an excellent committee and three good secretaries, who in their turn have worked hard for me, and I hope the work is making some great and visible progress. We have already added greatly to the Female Medical School at Agra, where one lady doctor has been established for a month, and another will arrive very soon. We are also making extensive buildings there. A school for nurses has been opened at Lucknow; and a hospital at Allahabad. I much hope that some of my friends here, who have contributed so liberally to the Fund, will take an opportunity of visiting these places, and of seeing with their eyes what has been done and what remains to be done. Again I thank you most heartily for your kind welcome, and for this additional proof of your generosity and good-will."

SILK PRODUCTION IN PERSIA.

THE silk producing districts of Persia are Khorassan in the East, the provinces on the southern shores of the Caspian sea, and north of the Elborz range, named Gilan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad; the middle province of Persia, forming a district between Kashan-Yezd, and the north of Fars and Ispahan as a central point; and Azerbaijan in the extreme north-west. Consul-General Benjamin, of Teheran, states that in Gilan and Mazanderan nearly every family rears silkworms, and much of the silk thus produced does not come into the market at all, being manufactured by the women of the family into coarse stuffs used for shirts, trousers, or handkerchiefs, while in the other district, where the silk produce is less important, every silk grower also retains a certain quantity of silk for domestic use. The raw silk of Persia may be divided into three categories, the Arishum, Guruk, and the Las. The first quality is divided into different numbers, according to fineness of texture, gloss, colour, &c. In Gilan and Mazenderan, the silk is collected at the end of May, and brought to market in the months of August and September; but in Khorassan and other districts of Persia the silkworms mature later, and the raw material is collected in June or July. Khorassan produces yearly about 16,250 pounds of raw silk. The centres of the Khorassan silk trade are Sabzvar and Nishapur, places lying under 36 degrees north latitude, and from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, on the northern confines of the lower salt deserts of Central Persia. The Khorassan silk is generally of very good quality, and is rolled in skeins of 30 to 31 inches in length. A small quantity of this silk is sent to Yezd and Kashan, some is brought by Russian traders, and exported from the port of Astrabad on the Caspian; but most of it is used for home manufacture in piece goods. A few years ago, the average annual production of Khorassan silk amounted to 40,000 pounds. The product of the Caspian provinces is generally divided into that of Gilan and Mazanderan, the latter including also the product of Astrabad; the Gilan silk is the best which Persia produces. The quantity produced last year amounted to about 7,000 bundles of 65 pounds each, a bundle, weighing 65 pounds at Resht, weighs, when it reaches Teheran, only 61·75 pounds. This loss of weight arises from the fact that, in the humid climate of Gilan, the silk is more or less damp, while it loses its moisture in the dry atmosphere of Teheran.

The total Teheran product of raw silk, which entered trade from Gilan in 1882, was 432,250 pounds. It is rolled in skeins of 20 to 21 inches in length, and is sold at Resht, Lahija, Fumen, and other towns of Gilan, at the rate of 12 to 14 *tomans* per *shaman* of 13 pounds, the *toman* representing about 8s. The Gilan silk is occasionally mixed with Shirwan silk from the Caucasus, and then sent to Teheran. A large part of the silk of Gilan is manufactured at Resht, the provincial capital, into sewing-silk; and at other places of Persia into trimmings, laces, fringes, cords, and similar stuffs. This is called Alagbandi silk. The sewing-silk, when ready for use, and dyed different colours, costs, at Resht, from 16 to 18 *kerane* per pound, the *keran* being equivalent to a little over 9d. Only the best silk valued at 14 *tomans* per thirteen pounds, is used for this purpose, about 50 per cent. of the original price being thus added for cleaning, dying, twisting, &c. About 20,000 pounds of silk are annually converted into sewing silk. The finest quality of Gilan silk is produced in the neigbourhood of Lahijan, particularly in several villages belonging to a certain Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan. The silk product of the adjoining province of Mazanderan amounts to about 35,000 pounds per annum. The silk only of medium quality, rarely costing more than ten *tomans* per 13 pounds. It is sold in bags weighing 78 or 65 pounds each. The centre of the Mazanderan silk trade is Barfurush. The silk products of the central districts of Persia amount to about 13,000 pounds per annum. This is the poorest in quality, and has never been exported, it being entirely used for home manufacture. The amount now produced is not likely to be increased, as the great scarcity of water existing in these districts interferes with the culture of the mulberry plantations. It is stated that the highest altitude at which silk-worms thrive in Persia is 6,500 feet above the sea level. From statistical returns which have been prepared on the subject of the silk industry, it appears that the total amount of raw silk annually entering trade in Persia averages 608,000 pounds, with an aggregate value of £198,000, and the quantity exported during the year 1881-1882 amounted to 406,000 pounds.

THE REV. H. WARD BEECHER'S ENGLISH EXPERIENCES.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Breecher, who recently visited England, has been interviewed on his return to America by a correspondent of the *New York World*:—The conversation opened with an allusion to the fact that it had been nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. Beecher had been in England before, and that during that period there must have been many changes, which he had doubtless noted on his present trip.

"Yes, things have changed greatly," said Mr. Beecher, "so much so, indeed, as to have gone clear around to the antithesis. In England the condition of the working man is very fair, in Ireland very wretched. The English working classes are relatively not well to do. There is one question in England which is precedent to everything else. In constructing a building, you know, you may have a quarrel as to whether the architecture shall be Grecian or Roman or what not. But no matter what it may be, there is one thing that precedes all discussions, and that is there has got to be ground to build on. The land question lies at the bottom of everything in England to-day. The changes that have gone on there have simply wiped out the farmer class. Lands that rented for £7 and £8 an acre, a few years ago wont bring 30 shillings to-day. There were a great number of farmers who went to the owners of the land and rented large farms, then sublet them to other men who did the work. These middlemen pocketed the difference and were rich and happy. Now the changes that have been going on in the produce market have been so marked and the depression of business in Great Britain has been so great that these middlemen cannot afford now to rent. They cannot subrent, because the labourers cannot pay what they once paid and the consequence is that the land is thrown back on the owner's hands and he now has to hire these men to work for him."

"Practically the land-owner has become a farmer?"

"That is the tendency of things. It is working that way steadily and promises to spread rather than to go back. There is surely going to be a shaking down of the land tenure. You are not going to have one man owning third of Scotland, and you are not going to have such enormous tracts of territory fenced off for hunting. There is going to be a distribution of land. There is going to be a change in the landlords. The men that worked the land are going to be the owners of the land."

"That involves a very great revolution."

"I know it does; and there is going to be more than that, there is going to be disestablishment. Not only that, but there is going to be manhood suffrage. There is now perhaps one-fifth of the men of the country who have not the franchise. The suffrage has been extended a great deal—so much as to enable those who have it to bring in all the rest, and manhood suffrage is going to be the doctrine in Great Britian. Then there is going to be a system of free public schools, equivalent to, if not like, the American system of free common schools. A great many of the schools now are under the control of the Church. The relation of the Church to the legislation enables it to secure the school boards and to run the school in the parochial style. We demand in our country schools as part of our system of government; there they are handed down as a dole. They are stumbling over it in London and elsewhere, and things are working slowly but surely."

"Will the working out of these changes bring about a change in the form of government, do you think?"

"Not immediately."

"Ultimately."

"Yes; I saw signs of it."

"In what direction?"

"In the direction of democracy—democratic republicanism. The great difficulty, you know, in this Irish question is in knowing how to join on our notions of American independence with monarchy at the top. That is very, very difficult."

"What do you think will be the result of the agitation?"

"I believe the outcome will be Home Rule or a modification of it. Gladstone is not through. I think he will be a force ten years to come, and whatever happens, under whatever auspices, Ireland is to be rejuvenated and her ills purged away, the beginning of the end will be traced back to Gladstone, and he will be considered the father of the emancipation of Ireland."

"Is there not too much rancorous feeling in some sections to permit the Home Rule question to be settled to the satisfaction of all?"

"Oh, that is only in a very small section. Belfast is the mouth of the cancer, and the hatred between the Christians of the Catholic and Protestant faiths is somewhat amazing. I could not help laughing, the thing was so preposterous and absurd, but, oh, it is bitter as gall."

"Is there likely to be a separation between England and Ireland?"

"No, there is not. I do not think that will be permitted, any more than we would permit South Carolina to go out and establish a government for itself. I have the same feeling in regard to disruption that I had about division here in this country. I think, as Paul says, in his shipwreck voyage: 'It is necessary that these men should remain in the ship. There are difficulties about disruption and difficulties also in union. In the latter case it is a chronic disease that has been growing worse and worse every day. Now, you can't remedy a chronic disease as you can an acute attack. It has got gradually to be changed and changed and changed. But if the Irish people were appeased, and if their industries should begin to revive. I think there would be a growing content there. There has got to be an efficient co-operative union, the same as we have here. I am just as convinced of the necessity of vital union as I am of the necessity of local self-government."

"What would be apt to happen under Home Rule in the event of a foreign war?"

"It would not be any different from what it is now. England would enlist her men in the same way. But the question enters into the other question of whether the army and navy are to be held in the imperial hand and not in the hands of those several departments—not in Ireland, not in Wales, not in Scotland. The Irish people are clannish and strong in their affections, and if they come to feel that their prosperity is largely dependent upon the prosperity of a united kingdom, that the glory of England is also as much their glory as England's—why, the Irish will become a very powerful element in the prosperity of Great Britain."

The conversation turned upon religous topics and the reporter asked: "Is there a tendency towards infidelity or scepticism in England?"

"No, I think not, although there are certain schools in which it exists. I think among the manufacturing classes there is a large development of scepticism. Then there is a class reached by the scientific mind that is agnostic. I think that what may be called the artist life, the literary life, the philosophical and scientific life, may be considered as agnostic. But it is not morbid. It is merely standing still and saying, 'If you want to carry on your institutions, all very well; only you can't keep us in them; we simply don't know. Manifestly, faith in the teachings of the Church is very greatly diminishing. It may do harm for the moment, but it will do ultimate good. The *esprit du corps* of the churches makes it impossible that they should change, and a change has got to come from outside influences that will put the churches in peril. Then they will modify themselves to meet the exigency.'"

"How about that meeting of ministers that you addressed, where, according to the reports, there was a great outcry against you for expressing the views you did on the question of eternal punishment?"

"Oh," said Mr. Beecher laughing, "that was very greatly exaggerated. I had been invited by the faculties of three or four theological schools to address them in a body, and I complied. There were about three hundred clergymen present, making with the students about a thousand in all. When I finished my address they asked questions, and one question was: 'What is your belief in respect to the final condition of the wicked and conscious eternal punishment?' I had not exactly expected that, but I said: 'Without undertaking to discuss the subject, all I have to say, gentlemen, is this: That if any man believes that at death men pass into a hopeless and eternal condition of conscious misery that man ought never to smile; that man might just as well crack jokes at the funeral of his mother as to crack jokes anywhere when the ground under his feet is resounding with the groans of his fellow-creatures; that man ought never to marry and bring a child into such a peril as that man should be nothing else but a mourner, and the earth itself should be filled with wailing. If you believe in it you are of all men the most guilty, if you go on with cheer and joy and pleasure and life here.' At that a red-faced fellow up in the gallery, who looked as though he might be a street preacher, bawled out: 'The Bible says so, any how!' But the great body of the men I was addressing received what I said with very great approbation."

"You were doubtless pleased with your trip."

"Pleased is no word for it," replied Mr. Beecher enthusiastically; "It was a surprise—an absolute overwhelming surprise. I never in my life went through in three months such demonstrations of sympathy, kindness and enthusiasm. I have had similar experiences in single audiences and in times of high excitement, but my trip there was one continuous round of cordial welcomes."

A THIN MAN'S WATCH.

A TALL, thin man, with a cast in his eye, boarded a blue line car going east on Baltimore Street recently. He looked like a person who would not be surprised if the world would suddenly come to an end and leave him alone in the universe. The seats of the car were full, but nobody was standing. Most of the passengers were ladies. The tall, thin man pulled out his Waterbury watch and compared it with the big chronometer near Light Street. The two timepieces did not agree. The tall man proceeded to open his Waterbury watch at the rear. He prised open the outer case, and on the inner case he saw the ominous inscription:—

"Don't remove the cap unless you are a practical watch repairer."

This did not scare the thin man a bit. He got out his penknife and prised the case off with the little blade.

Great Cæsar! what a revelation there was in that cap!

The moment the cap came off a steel spring about 40 yards long popped out and uncoiled itself up to the ceiling of the car. It was like the devil coming out of his band-box. After touching the roof the spring recoiled and then uncoiled, and then became wound up in a most horrible confused way. It would dart out like a serpent's tongue all over the car, around the necks of the passengers, up their trousers legs, under the seat, out the front door, and around the driver's stool. Then it would curl about the thin man and run out of every window on that side of the car. The female passengers shrieked, and the perspiration gathered in great beads on the tall man's alabaster brow.

He tried to throw the watch out of the window, but it would not go. The spring dragged it back and it flew into the conductor's face, and in his excitement he trod on a fat passenger's pet corn, and the fat man howled as though his liver had struck for shorter hours and higher wages.

The conductor tried to toss the demoniacal watch through the door, but it returned and went whistling through the car like one of Kilroy's hot balls, and bit the door so violently that it left the exact time of day indelibly stamped on the panel.

Finally the tall man, with the assistance of the conductor and several of the passengers, succeeded in gathering together what appeared to be ten bushels of wire springs, and the car stopped and they gently carried it out into the street, and said—"Now, then; all together!" and dropped it and ran for their lives.

When the thin man looked at his Waterbury watch after the excitement had subsided, he found that there was absolutely nothing in it—not even a wheel or a pivot. The spring had been running the watch entirely and exclusively on its own responsibility, and when it fled nothing but the case remained to tell the mournful story.—*Baltimore American.*

A PRINCE WITH A GRIEVANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed as follows a few days before the last mail left England:—"To-day I received a visit from an Indian prince—Soochait Singh—who is a claimant to the small territory of Chumba in the Punjab, and who, like Dhuleep Singh, has a grievance. He speaks English very badly, although he was three years in London, and has picked up hardly any French in a two years' residence here. As I am not acquainted with Persian or any other Oriental tongue, the conversation did not run on smoothly, but I could make out that Lord Northbrooke was a very harsh Governor-General, and Lord Ripon a very good one, but that it would not matter if he were an angel, because he could not stay long enough to establish a policy, and was sure to be succeeded by a hard man, bound in by the red tape of the India Office, and in haste to provide for his relatives at the expense of the natives. Prince Soochait had been asked by great personages here whether he thought a Russian party could be formed in India. He said no. No Russian army would ever be able to cross Afghanistan. Russian gold and Russian agents would only be able to make a great rebellion. The English could prevent that by being just, and preventing things getting too dear in India, and paying too much to the men sent out to govern it. The Prince was also asked why the people of India would not like a Russian Governor-General. He said, 'The Russians would come among us to rob as well as to suck us. The English only suck us, and England has no Siberia to transport discontented people to. Russia would weigh heavier on the high-class natives than the English, who are accustomed to hear themselves abused, and do not mind it. The Russians send people who abuse them to Siberia. The Indian common people will accept anybody, for they are animals, and have no mind and no resolution. They will always bow to the strongest. If a Russian army could cross the Himalayas, they would bow to it; but it cannot. But money can cross the mountains, and there are many high-class natives in India who are discontented and are looking to Russia for instructions.'"

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime piece, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 9
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do do. per piece	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 8 0
Fore Do Do	1 4 0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore Do Do	0 10 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 8 0
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0 6 0
Pork, salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Do. fresh, per lb.	0 4 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

THE advance in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount this afternoon from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum has come somewhat unexpectedly. The last return was certainly less favorable than the preceding, but not sufficiently so to warrant anticipations of higher rates, especially in face of the ease prevailing outside. Up to yesterday some of the Exchange Banks were lenders of money on Government Paper at 2 per cent., and even now accommodation could be got perhaps at 2½, certainly at 3 per cent. Dearer money we are bound to have later on no doubt, in fact the outward indications rather point to an exceptionally high rate of interest prevailing after the busy season fairly sets in, but we scarcely looked for the upward movement setting in until after the turn of the year.

Consols in London yesterday declined ¼ to 100⅞, but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged. Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London 1-16d. higher at 46⅜d., but the quotation is looked upon with some suspicion, as Rupee Paper at the same time has declined ¼ in Fours and ¼ in Fours-and-a-half, which scarcely accords with dearer Silver.

In the London Produce markets yesterday Coffee was firm at a further advance of 1s. per quarter. Cocoanut Oil was 10s. per ton dearer. Seeds were quiet and generally unchanged, but Wheat was quieter with a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club, and from private sources we learn that Liverpool arrival prices are 1d. per cental easier.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed, Reuter says, with a hardening tendency, the sales being 12,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, and prices for Americans to arrive 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. higher. In New York Ready Cotton was quoted ¼ cent. dearer, while Futures at the same time had receded 3 points. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Tuesday's Receipts..	30,000	42,000	31,000
Four days' ...	115,000	129,000	110,000
Total since 1st Sept. ..	2,005,000	2,081,000	2,076,000

Our market here for the staple has been firm to-day but quiet. Sellers have been trying to get about Rs. 2 per candy more than buyers would pay, with the result that actual business has been greatly restricted. We give the following as about current prices this afternoon :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ...	Rs. 146	Rs. 153	Rs. 164
Omras ,,	167		
Khamgaum (March). ,,	179	,, 185	
Julgaum do. .. ,,	176	,, 182	
Broach do. .. ,,	209 to 210		
Dhollera (April) ..... ,,	180	,, 186	,, 195
Do. (May)..... ,,	178	,, 185	,, 194

	Old.	New.
Fine Pessy..... Rs.	4 7 0	Rs. 4 6 0 per cwt.
No. 1 do. ..... ,,	4 6 0	,, 4 5 0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi... ,,	4 2 6	,, 4 2 6 ,,
Red Ahmedabad... ,,	4 2 6	,, 4 0 6 ,,

SEEDS are dull all round, with a very limited business doing.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton.....	1,799 bales.
Wheat	20,736 cwts.
Linseed	2,759 ,,
Rapeseed	866 ,,
Gingelly seed	6,236 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but pretty steady, rates being unchanged. We have not, however, heard of any business of moment having resulted during the day.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the nominal advance of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver, and advice through Reuter that Government had sold 2½ lakhs of Wire transfers on Bombay at 1s 5 23-32d., an advance of 1-32d. from the previous day, the market has been weak and unsettled all day. Throughout, the Banks have evinced much greater willingness to buy than sell ; indeed, quotations for Bank Bills are to a great extent nominal. The following are closing rates, which show a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s.	5 11-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s.	5 21-32d. ,,
Do. 3 mon ths' sight .....1s.	5½ ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight'.....1s.	5 15-16d ,,
France, 3 months' sight .....1'39½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade weaker at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours and Rs. 101⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are dull with very little doing. In Spinning and Weaving Mills the only changes are a decline in Great Easterns to Rs. 830, and a reduction of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit. Bombay Burma Trading Co. have declined Rs. 75 in first and Rs. 30 in second issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	135
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pot.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

kbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co.					
Ditto (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bijapur	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	137½
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 60	945
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	1.	120
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10.	1,500
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	555
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	1200xd.
Sussoon Press Co. ...	200	500	500	20	580
Volkart Press Co ..	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	20
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	390
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld..	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	600	600	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Coosba Land & M. Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12	66
Connaught Mills	84	500	50	Rs. 2.	610
Coorla Mills	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	65
City of Bombay Share.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	900
Dharumsey S. & W. C.					
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	50	50	Rs. 2	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	5	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning ..	700	1,000	200	Rs. 2	80
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	600	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	965	1,000	50	Rs. 7	1,375
James Greaves Mills.	10	50	1,000	Rs. 2½	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co...	1,44	6	50	14-0-/	40
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,30	1,000	50	Rs. 40	1,122½
Khandelish.....	75	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	90
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	83
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	118
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	973
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
Nalgaum Cotton Ginning Co., Ld.	1,00	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800n
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	830
Oriental	5,725	600	625	Rs. 15	660
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	000		1,370
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	660	1,000	1,000		650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	790
urmidas Khimji & W. Co.....			1,0	...	

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	£146⅔

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	165 / 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	143
Bapty Co., Ld.....	125	200	165	Rs. 20	121
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills ..	500	1,000	1,000	..	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	630
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
Dydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	82
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	..	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	320
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co. ...	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	207½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,145
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100		185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 ct	192½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Castledale, 1,532 tons, Capt A. Weatherhead, cleared for Calcutta yesterday, in ballast.

THE s.s. Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E. Wafolk, last evening cleared for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE ship Kistna, 2,149 tons, Captain J. Glover, arrived in our harbour from New Castle with a cargo of 3,275 tons coals.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain C. E. Darley, obtained her port clearance yesterday morning for Genoa and Marseilles. She carries a general cargo.

THE ship County of Haddington, 1865 tons, Captain W. Fordyce, came in the Bombay harbour, yesterday morning, from Cardiff, which port she left as far back as the 18th August last. She brings with her a cargo of 2,798 tons of Cardiff coals.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Commilla, 549 tons, Capt. O. R. Mitchell, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Karachi (Dec. 4), with a cargo of indigo, raisins, and skins, and the following passengers :—Major Maccarty, Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji and 213 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Commander E. Pirini, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, whence she sailed on the 13th ultimo. She brings on board a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Egerton, and Mr. G. W. Webster and 6 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roxburgh..	1409	.....	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Stella	..	.....	...	.....
,, Nubia	2319	J. Dunlop	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Peshawur ..	2130	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Malwa.....	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, China	1394	Fletcher	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair..	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Darwin	1679	.....	...	H. Cowasjee.
,, Arago	1061	H. Sutherland...	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Henzada....	1377	.....	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Empire ...	1375	F. Davis	L	The Captain.
,, Lombardy..	1726	W. J Webber ..	M	P. & O. Co.
,, Aspatria....	1921	G. Veale.....	N	Messrs. Cursetji and Eduji.
,, C. Lamont..	...	... ...	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Inch Borva..	...	... ...	P	.....
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
,, Atratoj.....	2066	J. Gordon	...	.....
,, Hypatia	..	.....	Ibis	.....
,, Burmida ...	..	.....	..	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
8	Ashi Letchmy....	Mathoo	Cochin, Nov. 5.
	Commilla (s).....	Mitchell	Karachi, Dec. 4.
	Medusa (s).....	Pirini	Hongkong, Nov. 13.
	Sy. of Haddington	Fordyce	Cardiff, Aug. 18.
	Kistna	Glover	New Castle.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Clan Sinclair (s) ...	Darley	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Castledale (s) ...	Weather-head	Calcutta.
	Clan Murray (s) ..	Warfolk	Dunkirk.

The following vessels have commenced to load since yesterday :—

Steamer Medusa, for Hongkong.
,, Stella, for Liverpool.
,, Commilla, for Coast and Karachi.
,, Hormida, for China.
,, Malwa, for Colombo and Hongkong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia (s), 300 boxes pale soot, H. Peerkhan; 2 cases machinery, R. H. Cheetham and Co; 4 cases toilet requisites and cutlery, H. Tyeb H. Aboo ; 1 case silk and alpaka umbrella, Moosa and Ahmed; 6 packages hardware, F. W. Shallis and Co ; 2 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 20 drums varnish, N. Saroofali and Co ; 25 cases sulphuric acid and 25 cass nitric acid, L. Abercrombie and Co ; 12 kegs vermillion, Tyebaji F. Bengali ; 37 packages earthenware, J. Somji ; 13 cases bobbins, strapping cards, chemicals, &c., S. S. Narialwalla ; 15 cases wines and liqueurs and 6 cases medicines, &c., King, King and Co,; 1 case whisky, G. Gahagan and Co.

Merton Hall (s), 50 drums boiled linseed oil, M. M. Mody and Co.

Clan Sinclair (s), 1 boiler and 6 cases machinery, Norosji Pestonji.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella (s), 8 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Huzara (s), 22 cases claret, C. Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s), 1 case calf skins, J. Mancherji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora (s), 10 cases glycerine soap, Jakeria Essa ; 2 cases stationery, E. Abdool Reiman.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia (s), 12 cases umbrellas and parasols, Moosa H. Ahmed ; 4 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia (s), 1 case medicine, K. M. Taba.

Marabout (s), 3,000 cases kerosine oil, Volkart Bros.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino (s), 5 cases brandy, the United Merchants and Co.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubt-dly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the moulder of the eye is obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use a suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. otter than to take them to an oculist while they are young We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Ex hence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

PROPER LENSES, scientifically adapted to the sight, render the weak and impaired equal to perfect vision. This can only be accomplished when the exact acuteness of vision and state of refraction of EACH EYE has been successfully ascertained.

Mr. LAZARUS' PATENT REFRACTION TEST (complet with his PATENT "EUREKA" LENSES are accustomed to establish this in every instance, and thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the world testify to their efficacy in even the most complicated cases in which all other tests and remedies have proved unavailing.

N. LAZARUS,
Oculist Optician to H. E. the VICEROY,
No. 28 Medows Street. No. 1 Mango Lane,
Bombay. Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.
THE SKY RACES which were advertised to take place on the 1st of December will be POSTPONED until the 8th January, 1887.
HUGH R. PEASE, Hon. Sec.,
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BULTEEL—November 25, at Chandkhira Tea Estate, Bengal, the wife of Edward Bulteel, of a son.

FLETCHER—November 25, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon Fletcher, Medical Staff, of a son.

HOLLEROW—November 30, at Gujrat, Punjab, the wife of Stanley Hollerow, Esq., Punjab Police, of a daughter.

MACKAY—November 24, at Bangarh, North-West Provinces, the wife of Mr G Mackay, Horse Breeding Operations, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PANTON—BLACK—December 2, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev F Montgomery, John Gerald Panton, Lieutenant, the Royal Sussex Regiment, son of the late Patrick Murray Panton, Esq, of Edenbank, Roxburghshire, N B, to Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of Major-General S Black, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—November 10, near Hlantabin, Upper Burma, of wounds received in a skirmish with dacoits, Lieut A A R Balfour, 1st Battalion, King's Own Light Infantry, aged 19 years and 11 months.

POWER—November 27, at Lahore, of pneumonia, Harriett Louisa Power, Proprietress Temperance Restaurant, aged 53 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

THE native politicians of Bombay have chosen their delegates for the forthcoming Congress at Calcutta. They are sixteen in number, and no exception can be taken to them on the score of either capacity or status. They will represent as well as any company of men who could have been chosen from this side the sobriety, the good sense, and the "sweet reasonableness" which characterize the political thought of Western India. We shall not expect them to charge a Government searching after information with the sinister purpose of being in quest of ways and means of restricting the rights and liberties of the people of India. We should expect, indeed, if the echo of certain recent allegations were to be heard in the Congress Chamber, that they would meet with a prompt and resolute denial from the wiser men by whom Bombay has elected to make its voice heard at Calcutta. The only objection that can be taken to them is that there will be so few of them. If, as we understand, Madras is going to send fifty delegates, Calcutta will claim a still more numerous representation, and Bombay will be so much the more dependent upon the qualitative strength of its delegates. At the same time "divine count of heads" will not be the supreme court of appeal, even in an assembly where there will doubtless be a portentous lisping of the commonplaces of democracy ; and we are not greatly concerned lest Bombay should be overborne in the deliberations of the Congress, for the occasion will be one for weighing rather than counting. The preparations which have been made for the assembly on the other side of India have not, in truth, encouraged the belief that the Congress can rely upon Bengal exclusively for all that it will need in the way of either good judgment or of good temper. We quoted yesterday, from a Calcutta paper which stands out as the most melancholy representative of all that is most unwise in Bengal journalism, a paragraph sufficiently expressive of the spirit in which some of the politicians over the way are preparing to mount the Congress platform. The belief that only a conspiracy between the bureaucracy and a number of Anglo-Indian newspapers, of which this journal is one, stands in the way of a realization of the legitimate purposes of the people of this country is therein set forth with all the emphasis of a deeply-rooted conviction. We do not care to controvert it, and if now and again we deem it our duty to deal with the unwisdom of native journalism it is not with a view to teach our contemporaries their business, but rather to warn them against a method of controversy which places the cause of progress in jeopardy. So far as we know, there is no greater obstacle to the particular political development which the Calcutta Congress is about to be asked for than the indiscretions of the Bengal press. These have made the advocacy of liberal measures a difficult and almost a thankless task ; they have strengthened the elements of resistance to a progressive policy ; they have bound over to silence voices which would have joined with theirs had theirs been raised in tones of soberness and truth.

We hope that the Congress will rid itself of the idea that there are no other enemies of progress in India than the Anglo-Indian press and a grudging and illiberal bureaucracy. The shrewder portion of the native community—of the community, that is, which counts as a factor in politics—is pretty frank in recognizing that without the help of the Anglo-Indian press it is extremely difficult for it to exercise any effective influence over public opinion. They have seen, long before Lord Dufferin's Poona speech brought the truth so prominently into view, that the course of reform is obstructed not by the journals whom it pleases the Babu writers to set down *en masse* as an order of interested opponents of progress, but by these same writers who have given such unfavourable demonstrations of the spirit and the methods of political criticism practised by some of the aspirants to political power. On this side of India there is no misunderstanding upon the point, partly we admit because of the better sense of native politicians, partly because of the less unsympathetic tone of the English press. In the matter of the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, for instance, we are not aware that the Congress itself, except so far as it is directly representative of native opinion, can add anything to the arguments on the point which have been repeatedly set forth in our own columns. If the Congress, in dealing with this matter, goes over beaten ground, it will have no one to thank so much for showing it the way as a portion at least of the Anglo-Indian press. If it finds obstacles in the path it will have to thank, not us, surely, but foes from among its own household whose follies have raised questions which we ourselves should be in no hurry to answer—questions which relate to the capacity of representative members of the Legislative Councils to withstand the bad influence of a dishonest newspaper criticism, and to the probability or otherwise that in particular parts of India the enlargement of these Councils would introduce into our governmental system an element representative not of the needs and wishes of a people but of the suspicious and malevolences of a clique. We have no misgivings so far as this Presidency is concerned. Here, unless culpable unwisdom were shown in constituting the Council and in defining its powers, we should look for the voice of sense and truth, for a voice helpful to the Government and instructive as well as representative of so much public opinion as may be said to have any existence in Western India. If cautious people look less trustfully towards another Presidency it is surely not by way of suspecting their neighbours for suspicion's sake, but because of the singularly unsatisfactory manifestations of political spirit which continue to be made in that part of the world. The Congress will miss an opportunity of doing service to the cause that its members have at heart if it fail to show Calcutta a more excellent way of pleading for a policy than Calcutta has yet found out for itself.

The programme of the deliberations of the Congress is not before us, but we imagine that it will not greatly differ from that of the assembly at Bombay at this time last year. The Congress may think it worth while to make a renewed pronouncement upon events in Burma, for conscience sake rather than with any hope of influencing the policy of Government. More hopeful would be an effort to impress the Secretary of State with a sense of the importance of carrying out in India as well as in England the Parliamentary inquiry which it is proposed to institute into the administration of this country. The silence of the Congress upon this point would warrant Lord Cross in thinking that native opinion was either indifferent to the inquiry, or was content that it should be as incomplete and ineffectual as an inquiry at Westminster has been assumed to be certain to be. Quite as much however will depend upon the general tone of the assembly as upon the specific and formal declarations which may emanate from it. The strength of the case for enlarging the Legislative Councils for instance will be derived less from the manner in which it may be set out in resolutions and speeches than from the temper in which the Congress applies itself to its work as a whole. It is not in argument alone that the Congress must be prepared to supply an answer to those who ask if India can supply in each Presidency a sufficiency of men fit to take their seats in Council and to be honest, reasonable, and self-contained exponents of all that is honest, reasonable, and self-contained in the public opinion of the community in which they live. Dr. Johnson's maxim that no man was written down except by himself will apply to political societies. Restless people over the way may whine over the efforts that the Anglo-Indian newspapers have made to write them down, but the only writing down that can delay the satisfaction of the reasonable requirements of the natives of India in this as in other matters is that which their own journals have of late been so busily engaged in. The Congress, unless it fall too much under the influence of the *genius loci*, may do much to counteract this.

THE peace of the little town of Ahmednuggur has been violently disturbed. A young Hindu widow appealed to the magistrate for help, and Mr. Hamilton recorded her statement. She is a young lady of about four and twenty years, who has been a widow for nearly two years. She desired to re-marry with a young gentleman of her choice, but her parents objecting and making preparations to shave her head she escaped from the house and sought protection with a native missionary family. Mr. Hamilton explained to her that although she was free to marry she was not free to take away any part of her late husband's property, on which she named the few trinkets she had with her, and which had been given to her by her husband, and expressed her willingness to restore them whenever required. On this the police were instructed to take precautions against any violence being used against the lady, and to refer all complaints of theft or otherwise which might be made against her to the magistrate. These precautions were sufficient, and the young widow left for Bombay without being molested. Here she is to be married, or has already been married, to the young man who has followed her from Nagar. The Brahman community have naturally resented this, and a subscription has been started to assist the father of the girl in bringing a civil action for damages against Mr. Lalshankar, the very able leader of the reform party in Nagar. The road to a Criminal Court being effectually barred by the timely and kindly precautions of the magistrate, the only remedy was an action for damages, which the aggrieved father has laid at Rs. 500, alleging that Mr. Lalshankar conspired with the favoured youth to deprive him of the services of his daughter. This is perhaps the first instance in which the forms of law for the recovery of damages for seduction have been applied to obstruct the cause of social reform in the matter of the remarriage of widows. No doubt the learned Judge in admitting the plaint has overlooked the law removing all disabilities from Hindu widows desirous of remarrying, but although the

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAYGYO, Dec. 7.

Sixteen blocks of land and buildings are being now bought up for the railway terminus on the south side of the city. The Mussalmans are unwilling to sell their houses and the musjid.

In Yemethen, Colonel Butler, on the 27th November, destroyed two of the Lay Woon's spiked stockades. Our loss was two wounded.

Lieutenant Morse with seven Somerse shire men and thirty-six Beluchees attacked a strongly spiked and stockaded position, but had to be withdrawn by Lieutenant Aspinwall.

Our casualties were two Somersetshire men and five Beluches wounded.

The weather is beautifully cold.

(FROM OUR OWN CORLESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

A force of six hundred men will march from Mandalay to Tounghoo over the route surveyed by the railway officials. It is estimated that the construction of the line will take three years.

General Roberts Chesney is considering the report of the Committee respecting the defences of Mandalay.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, Dec. 7.

The Viceroy arrived here this afternoon, and was met on the station platform, where a splendid canopy had been erected by the local officials, several wealthy landholders, and other native gentlemen. The band of the Railway Volunteers played the National Anthem, and a native band played outside the station until his Excellency had left.

The Viceroy remains during his stay here at the Collector's house at Vallum.

To-morrow his Excellency will visit the local places of interest, and in the evening attend a native entertainment under a large decorated pavilion erected outside the railway station.

THE REAY MARKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the City Municipal Committee this evening, the rates to be charged at the Reay Market were finally settled, and the Mandai will be closed from the 1st January next.

DEATH OF SURGEON KELSAL.

A private telegram from Burma announces the death, from cholera, of Surgeon Kelsal, formerly of Kirkee. He was a most popular officer. Mrs. Kelsal is at present on her way home to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

At a conference of the Liberal Unionists, Lord Hartington said that in the recent speeches made by Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. V. Harcourt, they completely ignored the views of the Liberal Unionists, who would therefore continue to support the Conservatives. His Lordship said he foresaw that there would be a final conflict between order and disorder before Ireland was settled. He also said that it was the imperative duty of the Government to resist to the utmost the present agitation in Ireland. A resolution was then adopted to uphold the Union.

A letter from Mr. John Bright was read in which he condemned Mr. Gladstone's silence inview of Mr. Dillon's anti-rent agitation.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

SOFIA, Dec. 7.

The Bulgarian Regency, in reply to the Circular issued by the Porte, have stated that Bulgaria will never accept Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as Prince of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian deputation have been cordially received at Buda Pesth and Vienna.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Dec. 7.

The *Temps* denies that there is any truth in the statement made by the *Observer* in respect to England's reply to France regarding the evacuation of Egypt and the Suez Canal Question.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m. yesterday; and the s. s. Pekin, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 4 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning, one day before the contract date.

SUEZ, Dec. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this afternoon.

ADEN, Dec. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	75
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver.....	46⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted. Shanghai-Nagasaki (Japan) Cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 7.

10 p.m.	74·1

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

6 a.m.	69·9
10 a.m.	74·4
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	81·2

MESSRS. ARDESHEER FRAMJEE MOOS and Nanabhai Rustomjee Kanina were re-elected by the Bombay Corporation yesterday Municipal auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 2,500 each. Captain Morland, who moved the proposition, said that as a member of the Town Council who had to supervise the audit of the Municipal accounts, he had much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great care and attention paid by the auditors to their duty. They did their work at a very economical price, and it was done most thoroughly and efficiently. The proposition, having been seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik, was cordially carried. Another business of importance before the Corporation was the recording of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1885-86, together with its review by the Town Council. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the great ability and success with which Mr. Ollivant had discharged his duties. It was very satisfactory, he said, to learn from the report that all the heads of departments, the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Controller, and the Assessor and Collector, had done very good service to the Municipality during the year. Dr. Arnott urged that effective measures should be taken providing against the adulteration of the food-supply of the city. He added that for the sake of the public health they should keep open spaces throughout the city and do all they could to prevent overcrowding.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND, under the direction of Herr Zimmer, will perform at the Esplanade Bandstand every Friday, at 6 p m To-morrow evening, however, the performance will be by moonlight, commencing at 8-30 p m.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN has left Quetta for the Bori Cantonments and Sibi.

THE 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzais, commanded by Colonel H. A. Little, go to Burma from Lucknow, instead of the 3rd Bengal Infantry from Saugor.

SEVERAL rifles were stolen from one of the British regiments in Camp at Rawul Pindi last week. As usual, no trace of the looters can be found.

SIRDAR IBRAHIM KHAN, the Kabul refugee, of whom a good deal has been heard at times, during a recent illness at Abbottabad, was granted permission to proceed to Peshawur for change of air and medical advice.

THE elders and leaders of the Boner tribe complained to the Punjab Government some time ago, against Captain Deane and the Thanadar of Katlang, stating that, if these two officers were transferred, they (the Boners) would obey the orders of Government in all matters. These officers perhaps are too mindful of their duty to suit the convenience of a criminal tribe like the Boners.

IT is understood that the Government of India, in connection with the revision of the Travelling Allowance Code, have mooted the question of assimilating the travelling allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, whilst on tours of visitation, to those granted to a Judge of the High Court when on inspection duty.

THE Finance Committee has recommended in Madras, as in Calcutta, the amalgamation of the office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery with that of the Collector of Customs.

THE Government of Madras is arranging to establish a school for the sons of zemindars on the lines of the Rajkumar College.

THE prospectus of a cattle and agricultural exhibition, which is to be opened at Nadiad on the 29th proximo, has been published. The show will be under the patronage of H. E., the Governor, H. H. the Gaekwar, H. H. the Nawab of Junaghad, H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, H. H. the Nawab of Cambay, and Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D. Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, Collector of Kaira, will be president, and Mr. K. R. Bomanji vice-president. The aggregate value of prizes for live stock amounts to Rs. 905, and of those for produce and machinery to Rs. 1,877.

FROM an analysis of statistics maintained by the inspecting officers of the Educational Department, it has been found that indigenous schools in the Madras Presidency are being rapidly brought under State supervision, and that, should the present rate of progress continue for a few years more, the whole of them will then be under the supervision of the Educational authorities, the one thing needful being that the Educational Department and Local Boards have sufficient funds at their disposal to admit of substantial outlay on elementary education.

ACCORDING to the altered arrangements, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India will arrive in Pondicherry by special train at 1-50 p.m. to-morrow, and will leave for Madras at 1-25 on Saturday morning. The Governor-General of the French Establishment in India will give a State dinner and ball to-morrow night, and the Municipality will illuminate and decorate the city in honour of the occasion. A grand display of fireworks is to be given on the *Place* at 9 p.m.

LORD FIFE, who arrived in Bombay by last week's mail steamer, intends returning about the middle of April. Before leaving Scotland, his Lordship sold three of his outlying estates. Mr. Geddes of Blairmore has purchased Asswanly (Aberdeenshire) and Auchinhandoch (Banffshire), which two properties comprise all Lord Fife's possessions to the south of the Deveron, along the banks of which beautiful river they run for several miles. Mr. Finlay of Aberlour has purchased the estate of Edinville (Banffshire), which adjoins his own property, and comprises an extensive range of grouse-moors, and two miles of salmon fishing in the Spey, which he has for some time rented from Lord Fife. Some of the best agricultural farms in the district are on this estate.

FURTHER details have been received at Lahore of the suppression of the Ghilzai revolt in Afghanistan. They show that our faithful ally the Ameer has a method peculiarly his own of dealing with his refractory subjects. The rising, it appears, was taken in a very early stage, and suppressed, not by hard fighting, but by what Western critics would call a treacherous massacre, in perpetrating which it is not known that a single man of the Amir's troops was killed. Ghulam Haider, the Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's troops, swore on the Koran that he was only coming to Ghazni to remedy the grievances of the Audaris, one of the two sections of the great Ghilzai tribe, and to turn out the unpopular Governor of Ghazni. Having thus obtained an undisputed passage to Guzni, he treacherously attacked a small section of the tribe and killed a number of them. This put an end to the abortive rising, there being no head to collect the clans, who were all ready to join any recognised leader. The son of Mushk-i-Alam and the other Chiefs escaped to Tirwa, where they now are, endeavouring to organize a united rebellion later on. The Ghilzais, it is stated, are all much excited, and swear that they will turn out the Amir and as about two-thirds of his army are Ghilzais, the danger is imminent enough. Meanwhile the Amir is trying to soothe the Duranis of Kandanar, whom he has hitherto ruled with blood and iron.

IT is satisfactory to find that the number of accidents on the Indian railways is gradually decreasing. In the second quarter of the current year, there were 154 fewer than in the corresponding quarter of last year. There was a considerable increase in the number of accidents on the Southern Mahratta, South Indian, and Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, chiefly attributed to trains running over cattle on the line. But all the other lines show a decrease. The casualties were three passengers killed and twenty injured, against one killed and two injured last year, and among railway servants two killed and sixteen injured. The most serious accidents appear to have been one on the East Indian Railway in May, in which seven passengers were injured by a collision between a passenger train and a goods train at Patna on the East Indian Railway, in consequence of the latter train not having been properly protected by the guard. Seven passengers were also slightly injured by collision between a down goods train and an up mail train at Phagwara on the North-Western Railway, in consequence of the goods train being turned into a wrong siding. On the Eastern Bengal Railway three passengers were killed and five passengers and one ballast coolie injured by a collision at Habra between a down train and a ballast train standing on the siding. The total number of persons, including passengers, servants, and others, as well as suicides, who lost their lives, was 104, against 96 last year, and of those injured 202 against 230. No less than 95 passengers are reported to have met their deaths in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of the trains.

DURING a snow-storm near Leadville, Colorado, on November 16, a stage-coach with nine passengers was caught by an avalanche and carried over a precipice 200 feet high. A relief party dug out the victims, four of whom escaped uninjured, while five are expected to die.

AN increased demand for cut diamonds, which has been noticed for some time at Amsterdam, is reported also from Antwerp, which is the principal rival of Amsterdam in the preparing of diamonds for the market. The workmen engaged in the trade have decided to ask for a considerable increase of wages, and they threaten a general strike if this increase be not granted.

AN example has at last been made of the revolver ladies in France who had for some time been regularly acquitted. Marie Arnoult has been convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for firing at her lover, who had refused either to desert his wife and live with her or to give her 10,000 fr. as consolation. She evidently intended to kill him; but he recovered in a fortnight, and in his evidence pleaded for lenity.

THE first volume of Lady Burton's edition of her husband's very literal translation of the Arabian Nights has been published. Mr. J. H. McCarthy, M.P., has helped her to "prepare it for household reading." The edition is dedicated to "the women of England," in the belief that "the majority can appreciate fine language, exquisite poetry, and romantic Eastern life, just as well as the thousand students and scholars who secured the original thousand copies."

PRINCE ROCCAGIOVINE BONAPARTE, who formerly served as a volunteer in the French army in Tong-King, where he was wounded, committed suicide in Rome on Sunday morning (Nov. 14). For some days past he had manifested a strangeness of demeanour which caused him to be watched by his servants. They were in an antechamber on Saturday night with that object, when the Prince surprised them and peremptorily ordered them to go to their rooms. On being left alone the Prince shot himself with a revolver.

PEALL'S latest effort, a break of 2,413 without a fluke, stamps him as undoubtedly the best billiard-machine we have—that is to say, the best machine for repeating a certain monotonous stroke for the longest period without inaccuracy or breaking down. *Per contra*, John Roberts still remains by far the best billiard-player, and there can be no doubt that his all-round break of 534, though not so lengthy, was a more wonderful, and certainly a far more interesting, effort than Peall's. "Still" remarks *Truth*, "so long as the spot-stroke is allowed to remain a factor in the game, the position of the champion would be anything but secure if he were called upon to defend it on an ordinary table against such a man-machine as Peall."

IT has been found necessary to close the gallery of antiquities which have been lately brought to Paris from the excavations among the ruins of Susa, the old capital of the Persian kings. The atmospheric influences were rapidly destroying the beautiful terra-cotta objects, which had existed uninjured since the times of Darius and Artaxerxes, some 2,300 years ago. The wonderful enamel was blistering and cracking. After some consideration among the experts, it has been agreed to try a remedy that has been found efficacious in similar cases. The endangered objects will be thoroughly smeared with pure spermaceti and then rebaked at a temperature of 200 deg. C. The spermaceti will penetrate into the enamel, and a fine transparent glaze will be formed that will defy the influences of the weather.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Head-Quarters of the Madras Army have been established at Madras. The Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General arrived from Bangalore on the 5th.

THE 2nd Sikhs arrived in Rawul Pindi from Abbottabad on the 1st; the 14th Sikhs from Jhelum on the 2nd; and No 8 Royal Artillery from Campbellpore on the same date. The 18th Bengal Cavalry march in on the 3rd. This completes the assembly of troops for the Rawal Pindi Camp of Exercise.

NATIVE CORPS Commanding Officers have been informed that all recruits now enlisted for the Native Army must be distinctly warned at the time of their being enlisted or enrolled that they are enlisted for service, and are liable to be made to serve in any one of the liked battalions of the regiment into which they may enlist.

ALL Officers and Sergeants in the Cavalry and Infantry are to be acquainted with the use of the recognised range-finder, and at least four privates or lance-corporals per troop or company, selected for their intelligence and good eyesight, are to be instructed in its use and kept efficient under a qualified officer assisted by the sergeant instructor of musketry or other qualified non-commissioned officer. During the periods of instruction these men will, as far as practicable, be struck off other duties. General Officers commanding, when making their annual inspections, will depute their Staff Officers to see the range finding practice and satisfy themselves that the men are properly instructed. All Officers of Horse and Field Artillery are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the range-finding instrument in possession of their batteries. In every battery one rank and file non-commissioned officer is to be appointed range-finder, and one non-commissioned officer or gunner assistant range finder. The range-taker's duties will include giving instruction to the non-commissioned officers and men of the battery when required. The range-taker and assistant range-taker will be exempt from ordinary duties so far as may be necessary to give them full time for practice. The Inspector General of Royal Artillery, at his annual inspections, will satisfy himself that the officers and range-takers are thoroughly efficient in range-finding practice

H. E. LIEUT-GENERAL SIR C. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., accompanied by Major F. W. Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, Military Secretary, and Captains A. E. Russell, R.A., and R. W. Preston, Bombay Staff Corps, Aides-de-Camp, left Poona for Madras by the 8 p.m. train on Tuesday to assume command of the Madras Army on his transfer to that appointment. By a quarter to eight o'clock a good many officers, and several ladies, had assembled on the railway platform; among them being Major-General F. Solly Flood, M.s. and Miss Solly Flood, Brigadier General Knowles, Colonel and Mrs. Woodridge, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss La Touche, Colonel Adams, Colonel Dundas, Colonel Sir William Seton, Major Watling, Captain Haweli, &c. H. E. Sir Charles Arbuthnot, accompanied by Lady Arbuthnot and family, arrived shortly afterwards, and found everything in readiness, thanks to the personal exertions of Major Hemming and the other members of his Excellency's Staff, who had been busily engaged from the moment of the arrival of the train. The departure being private, H. E. and Staff were in mufti; the officers who assembled to see them off being, of course, in uniform. Only a brief time was afforded for conversation; and after the little ones had been placed in their compartment, Sir Charles and Lady Arbuthnot had a few kindly words for all, after which they took their places in the train. Lady Arbuthnot was presented at parting with several bouquets; and three hearty cheers were given for their Excellencies as the train began to move. Major Hemming, who accompanies Sir Charles Arbuthnot to Burma as Military Secretary, will be returning to that country for the second time; he having, only last March, vacated the post of D. A. Q. M. G. in charge of the Intelligence Branch, Upper Burma, to take up his present appointment.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A FRIENDLY match which had been arranged between a team of ten members of the Volunteer Club, and a like number of the crew of H. M. S. Briton, now in the harbour, was fired off yesterday morning at the B. V. R. Range at Coorla. Seven shots at each range. Regulation position, targets and scoring. The following are the scores:—

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Vol. Watkins, B. V. R.	24	26	50
Sergt. Paterson, G. I. P. R. V. ...	21	27	48
Sergt. Black, G. I. P. R. V.	24	24	48
Sergt. Burch, B. B. & C. I. R. V.	23	24	47
Vol. Stephens, B. V. R.	21	25	46
Corpl. Thomas, B V. R.	20	25	45
Sergt. Warne, B. V. R.	22	23	45
Vol. Major, B. V. R.	20	23	43
Sergt. Fry, G. I. P. R. V.....	20	21	41
Col.-Sergt. Dunk, G. I. P. R. V..	22	18	40
		Total...	453

Average 45·3.

H. M. S. BRITON.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
A. Bruce	19	18	37
W. Bond	16	17	33
H. Andrews.....	18	15	33
W. Turrem	13	18	31
C. Pallett.....	14	16	30
J. Barnsley	12	17	29
—Harrison	20	9	29
T. Smith	13	14	27
W. Riles	15	11	26
J. P. Martain	19	7	26
		Total...	301

Average 30·10.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday, the following members were present:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, chairman, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Col. Merewether, Captain Morland, Col. Portman, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF LOAN WORKS.

Mr. Javerilal moved that in the beginning of April each year the Municipal Commissioner shall lay before the Town Council a statement showing—(1) the nature of loan works under Construction; (2) the amount of the various loans sanctioned and the amounts actually raised; (3) the estimated cost of each loan work; (4) the details of expenditure already incurred up to the 31st March previous on account of establishments and works for the various loan works in course of construction; (5) estimate of expenditure on each loan work and establishment to be incurred during the current year.

The Acting Commissioner said that he would look into the matter and see how far the suggestions embodied in the resolution were practicable.

Mr. Javerilal said they were well aware that the Municipality had raised various loans at various times for works, and the Corporation as well as the public that invested their money in these loans would be glad to receive information as to how each of these works was going on.

Mr. Khote was sorry to interrupt Mr. Javerilal, but he thought that, as the Commissioner promised to look into the matter and let them know how far these suggestions could be carried out, there was no use prolonging discussion.

The chairman also thought they had better allow the matter to stand over.

The Acting Commissioner said that the whole of the information which Mr. Javerilal was asking for had already appeared in various forms, such as annual administration reports.

Mr. Sayani remarked that after they had approved of the plans of any works that were to be taken in hand, and sanctioned the loans required for them, they generally lost touch of them as a whole, although they came to their notice on occasions in the shape of progress reports and contracts given in connection with them. The object of the motion accordingly was that on the first week in April, that is to say, immediately the year begins, there should be submitted to them the particulars relating to all the works in hand, so that they might at once know at a glance how they were progressing. It was true that all this information was already available, but it was lying in a scattered form, and therefore, what was wanted now, was that the information should be submitted to them in a compact form.

The Acting Commissioner said he should be the last person to wish to do anything in the dark. He should be perfectly glad, for his part, if he found that there were no practical difficulties in carrying out the suggestions. As he had already stated to them, the matter might stand over after he had submitted to them any information he might be able to give on the subject, the Council might arrive at their own decision. (Hear, hear.)

Rao Saheb Mandlik asked permission to be allowed to say a few words, as he said he might not be able to attend the next meeting. He said that under the present system there was a danger of their losing touch of the works that were taken in hand. As regards the expenditure on establishments they voted as a lump sum 15 per cent. on the whole estimate. They sanctioned the loans required for the works at once; whereas, he thought the practice of the Public Works Department was somewhat different. He wished the Town Council might get the form of the practice followed by the Public Works Department, so as to see how the works which were spread over several years were sanctioned, budgetted for, and executed by them. He thought that each year they voted there a special grant, so that they might not lose touch of the works that were in course of construction.

Dr. Cowasji: That was the very proposition I made on the first day the budget was considered.

The matter was then adjourned.

THE NEW BUDGET.

The Town Council having very nearly gone through the whole of the budget estimates at their previous meetings, the only important item they had to sanction yesterday was the total expenditure for the year which was put down at Rs. 44,73,593, exclusive of Rs. 5,09,457 for new works and reserve funds, the details of which will hereafter be submitted for sanction by the Town Council to the Corporation.

The Council having transacted some routine business adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon Capt. Henry Morland in the chair. There were present:—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Captain G. W. Martin, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, Phillip Clement De Souza, Edwin Richard Freeborn, E. M. Gubbay, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Khanath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncheerjee Nowrojee Banajee Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Shivji Dhurmaji Tribhowandas, Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

The chairman, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved that Messrs. Ardesheer Framji Moos and Nanabhai Rustamji Ranna be reappointed auditors of Municipal accounts for the ensuing year, and that they be paid Rs. 2 500 as their remuneration. In putting the motion to the meeting, the chairman said he was sure all his colleagues on the Town Council would bear full testimony to the onerous nature of the auditor's duties. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Corporation might congratulate themselves in having the work done most thoroughly and efficiently, and also at a very economical price. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of certain members of the Town Council weekly to supervise the audit of the accounts—to investigate them to a certain extent—and he as one who had done the work several times, could bear testimony to the great care and attention paid to the audit. He might say that he had never been able on any single occasion to discover any mistakes. (Applause.) He was sure that these auditors who had done their duty so well, would be re-elected by the unanimous voice of the Corporation. (Applause.)

The Hon. Rao Rao Saheb Mandlik said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He did not think Captain Morland had left him any thing to say, and he would, therefore, only remark that he cordially agreed to every word that had fallen from the chairman. (Applause.)

The proposition was then unanimously carried.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in moving the resolution for the adoption of the report, said that the Administration Report of the management of the Municipality for the past year had been with the members of the Corporation for some days past. The Town Council had already reviewed it at length, and their review had also been before the Corporation. He had therefore nothing more to say than that the Corporation would agree with him when he said that Mr. Ollivant was entitled to the warmest thanks of the Corporation for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his important and responsible duties. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation would he (Mr. Dosabhoy) was sure agree with Mr. Ollivant on the testimony which he had borne to the satisfactory manner in which the chiefs of the four important departments of the Municipality, viz., the Engineer's Department, the Health Department, the Assessment and Collection Department, and the Controller's Department had performed their duty. (Hear, hear.) Finally, he congratulated the Corporation on the prosperous condition of its finances. (Applause.)

Mr. M. H. Hakim seconded the proposition.

Dr. Arnott said every one must feel that much had been done by the Municipality in recent years, but those who paid any attention to matters pertaining to the public health knew how much still remained to be done. One of the two points to which he wished to refer was the necessity which exists for a careful investigation of the food supply of the city. On a former occasion, attention was drawn to the great loss of life which, he believed, annually results from the adulteration of milk. Some Hindoos had recently had occasion to take much interest in the question of the adulteration of ghee, and he had no doubt there were many other matters connected with the food-supply of the city which demanded the immediate and constant attention of the Sanitary Department. Recently, he was particularly struck with the great attention paid by the city of Glasgow to the investigation of the quality of the food consumed by its inhabitants. The other point to which he would refer, was the question of overcrowding. The subject had received a great deal of attention from Mr. Ollivant and Dr. Weir, and, he believed, it had been the subject of the meditations of a committee, which he did not think had yet sent in their report. When they were considering the question of the site for the new Municipal Hall, he was in favour of its being erected in the circle close by, and in doing so he had urged the necessity of all the remaining portion of the ground there being kept free for purposes of health. He had also pointed out that in all growing towns there was an a immense difficulty, and there had to be made an immense outlay in providing open spaces, or lungs as they were sometimes called, when through pressure of other work or carelessness, the open spaces were allowed to be built upon. When they wanted them afterwards, they had to purchase the ground as well as the buildings standing thereon at a very heavy cost, and they had to destroy the buildings to clear up open spaces. He was not prepared just then to come forward with any scheme; but he would express the opinion, which was, he was sure, shared by many, that the wise and economical procedure for the Municipality was to purchase vacant spaces at a moderate price, rather than wait till some epidemic should necessitate the opening up of crowded localities at an expense which could not well be paid for. He had long been of opinion that the Health Officer was burdened with many duties which interfered with his other more valuable duties. It would be a good thing if, when the next report was submitted, Dr. Weir were to come prepared with a scheme for the reorganization of the Sanitary Department, which would permit him to devote the greater portion of his time to these more important duties rather than spend it in the work of office routine which might well be done by some one else.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook next rose and entered into a lengthy criticism of certain portions of the Administration Report. He contended that the great increase in the revenue from house property was owing to the increase in the value of property rather than to any improvement in the system of collecting it. Mr. Suntook had a sheet of paper in his hand into which he was constantly looking while delivering his address. The incident gave rise to the following discussion.

Col. Merewether: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if members are allowed to read their speeches? (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I am not quite sure that he is reading. He looks, as if he does.

Mr. Suntook: No, it is only my notes that I have taken down on paper, and they are very short notes too. (Laughter.) Mr. Suntook then went on with his speech for some time, constantly looking into his notes.

Col. Portman: Mr. Chairman, his notes appear to be very full. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: He is reading his quotations, I presume. Will you conclude them as soon as you can, Mr. Suntook? Have you any questions to ask?

Mr. Suntook said he wanted to know why the practice of having an independent report on the Assessment Department, followed over since the commencement of the Corporation, had been discontinued. It appeared from the Administration Report now before them that there had been no reduction of expenditure, but rather there had been a waste of money in some instances. The money spent in rebuilding the foot paths in Bhendy Bazaar was a waste of expenditure.

Mr. Dosabhoy's motion was then agreed to by the Corporation.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1886 be recorded.

The proposition having been seconded by Dr. De Souza, was carried unanimously.

GRANT TO THE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

Dr. Waters moved that as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 5,800-12-4, from surplus cash balance, to meet the balance of the cost of maintenance charges of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1885-36, the Municipality having paid nothing on account of the hospital from January to March 1886.

Dr. Cowasji seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

THE LATE MR. A. W. FORDE.

The Chairman, before the members dispersed, said sthat he wished to give notice that at the next meeting he would propose that the Corporation should place on record their sense of the loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. Forde, their late Consulting Engineer. The proposition would be seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

The Corporation then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESULT OF THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates were declared to-day to have passed the examination:—

Class First.—Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, Elphinstone College; Bhaskar Vishnu Joshi, Deccan College; Jekisandas Jethabhai Kania, Elphinstone College; and Shripad Khanderao Vijayakar, Elphinstone College.

Class Second.—Ganesh Balvant Ambegavkar, Deccan College; Hari Sadashiv Apte, Elphinstone College; Rastamji Ratanji Banaji, St. Xavier's College; Vithal Balkrishna Bhate, Elphinstone College; Vishnu Govind Bijapurkar, Deccan College; Hirjibhai Kavasji Dalal, Elphinstone College; Barjorji Sorabji Dallas, Elphinstone College; Muhammad Akbar Nazarali Haidari, Elphinstone College; Dattatraya Krishna Hardikar, Elphinstone College; Dhanjishah Pestanji Kotwal, Elphinstone College; Koyaji Nasarvanji Koyaji, Elphinstone College; Gunajirao Rajba Limbalkar, Elphinstone College; Nanu Nandshankar Mehta, Elphinstone College; Markand Nandshankar Mehta, Elphinstone College; Nagindas Gokaldas Mehta, Elphinstone College; Dattatraya Narayan Nabar, Elphinstone College; Asandas Tejbhandas Oza, Elphinstone College; Navroji Pallanji Pavri, St. Xavier's College; Edulji Darashah Reporter, Elphinstone College; Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar Trivedi, Elphinstone College; Manchershah Bamanji Valsara, Elphinstone College; and Lakhmilal Aidas Vasu, Elphinstone College.

Pass.—Ghulam Muhammad Ghulam Ali Akhund, Elphinstone College; Lakshuman Bhimrao Argikar, Deccan College; Hanmant Bapurao Atre, Deccan College; Govind Bajaji Bakshi, Deccan College; Gopal Vaman Bapat, Elphinstone College; Ardesir Framji Batliboi, St. Xavier's College; Behramji Phirozshah Bharucha, Deccan College; Manchharam Mayaram Bhat, Elphinstone College; Purshottam Hari Bhatavadekar, Deccan College; Dinkar Trimbak Chaudorkar, Deccan College; Nilkanth Bhaskar Chavbal, Elphinstone College; Odhavji Devji Chavan, Elphinstone College; Govindbhai Hatthibhai Desai, Elphinstone College; Narayan Sadashiv Devrukhkar, Deccan College; Krishnaji Bahirav Dhadphale, Deccan College; Navroji Ratanji Divecha, Elphinstone College; Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, Elphinstone College; Dominic J. Ferreira, St. Xavier's College; Dosabhai Kharshedji Gandhi, Elphinstone College; Dinkar Sadashiv Godbole, Deccan College; Vinayak Appaji Godbole, Deccan College; Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte, Elphinstone College; Lakshuman Apaji Gupte, Elphinstone College; Gurjanan Harichandra Hate, St. Xavier's College; Shamsudin Sayedmia Kadri, Gujerat College; Ganesh Babuji Kale, Free General Assembly's Institution; Govind Vithal Kale, Free General Assembly's Institution; Abraham Aaron Kehimkar, Elphinstone College; Ganesh Lakshuman Koparkar, Deccan College; Sorabji Nasarvanji Koyaji, Elphinstone College; Lalchand Hasamal Kundanmalani, Elphinstone College; Venkart Anandrao Lajmi, Free General Assembly's Institution; Chandiram Gianchand Lala, Elphinstone College; Hari Vithal Limaye, Elphinstone College; Ardesir Hormusji Madan, Elphinstone College; Atmaram Gangaram Masand, Elphinstone College; Jekisandas Murardas Modi, St. Xavier's College; Kalliandas Khishavdas Modi, Elphinstone College; Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, Elphinstone College; Hormusji Adarji Nanavati, Elphinstone College; Atmaram Krishna Nulkar, Elphinstone College; Gopinath Vinayak Oka, Free General Assembly's Institution; Dattatraya Keshav Padhye, Deccan College; Krishnaji Narayan Pandit-Deccan College; Damodar Ganesh Patvardhan, Elphinstone College; Narayan Ganesh Patvardhan, Elphinstone College; Venkatesh Moreshvar Sane, Deccan College; Jameetram Gavarishankar Shastri, Elphinstone College; Vishnu Narayan Shendre, Deccan College; Kavasji Manikji Suteria, St. Xavier's College; Ratanji Jivanji Tarapurvala, Elphinstone College; Chhaganlal Shambhulal Trivedi, Elphinstone College; Ganpatrao Raghnath Wagle, St. Xavier's College.

The Ellis Scholarship of Rs. 25 per month for proficiency in English has been awarded to Manu Nandshankar Metha.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship for passing the B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks has been awarded to Jekisandas Jethabhai Kania.

The James Taylor Prize for proficiency in History, &c., has been awarded to Hirjibhai Kavasji Dalal.

The Bhau Daji Prize for proficiency in Sanskrit has been awarded to Vishnu Govind Bijapurkar.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship for profici

out into foul and horrible language. It was a sickening spectacle. No solitary soul was there as a mourner. A fellow-creature was about to be consigned to the tomb with indignities to which not even a dog should be subjected. Young Ashley was horrified, and stood gazing on the scene spellbound. Then he exclaimed, "Good heavens! can this be permitted simply because the man was poor and friendless?"

Before the sounds of the drunken songs had died away in the distance he had faced the future of his life, and had determined that, with the help of God, he would from that time forth devote his life to pleading the cause of the poor and friendless.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Here are some of Lord Shaftesbury's comments on himself and others in Parliament in 1826 :—

Feb. 14.—In House of Commons. I am too bilious for public life. What I suffer from the brazen faces and low insults of that Radical party! I am not fit for their accursed effrontery, which sneers at every sentiment of a gentleman, and is backed by the applause of those who pretend to education. Hume's conduct to-night was over-disgusting, and so was that of his civilized friends. I should have stormed in madness had it been against myself. I am not fit for the House of Commons.

SUMMONED TO OSBORNE.

In 1848, the year of revolution, a very important controversy arose respecting the Prince Consort's proposed and much-wished-for appearance among the working classes. This memorandum by Lord Shaftesbury will be read with interest :—

The Queen sent for me to Osborne; the Fairy was ready for me at Gosport, and I went. The Queen was greatly alarmed, and so was the Prince, by the Revolution in France and the exile of Louis Philippe. They feared the continuance of commotions in England, and were desirous to know how they could exercise their influence to soothe the people. The Queen, on my arrival, expressed this sentiment very warmly, and added at dinner, "The Prince will talk to you to-morrow. We have sent for you to have your opinion on what we should do in view of the state of affairs to show our interest in the working classes, and you are the only man who can advise us in the matter." On the following morning, during a long walk in the gardens, lasting for over an hour and a half, I discussed with the Prince the condition of affairs and the state of the nation. He asked me my advice, and how he could best assist towards the common weal. "Now, sir," I said to him, "I have to ask your Royal Highness whether I am to speak out freely, or to observe Court form?" "For God's sake," he answered, "speak out freely." "Then, sir, I would say that at this juncture you hold a position in which you can render to the country far greater assistance than if you were its King. You can speak as a King, represent a King, without the necessary and inevitable restrictions of a King. Your presence, though formally different, is virtually the presence of the Queen. My earnest advice to you is that you should put yourself at the head of all social movements in art and science, and especially of those movements as they bear upon the poor, and thus show the interest felt by royalty in the happiness of the kingdom." "What can I do?" the Prince asked, eagerly. "On the 18th of May next the anniversary of the Labourers' Friend Society will be held; and if your Royal Highness will accompany me, first to see some of the dwellings of the poor, and afterwards to preside at the meeting, I am satisfied it will have a good effect. You should come in three carriages, and have the footmen in red liveries—even these things are not without their influence." The Prince at once fell in with the suggestion, and arrangements for carrying it out were discussed. But when Lord John Russell heard it he was frantic, and brought to bear every possible opposition, as he often did with regard to other schemes which he did not originate himself. Lord John Russell's opposition, however, failed. The Prince took the chair at the public meeting, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. A noted socialist remarked at the time, "If the Prince goes on like this, why, he'll upset our apple-cart."

LORD PALMERSTON AND HIS OPPONENTS.

Lord Shaftesbury thus cites Lord Palmerston's own views of the statesmen who were to succeed him :—

October 25.—Palmerston had but two real enemies, Bright and Gladstone. Gladstone's language, and specially his acts, will show that the master mind which curbed him is gone, and his resentment will appear in the political associations he will form, and in the violence and relish with which he will overthrow every thought and deed of his great leader. Palmerston knew all this, but never mentioned it with asperity. Once he said to me, though he seldom dealt in predictions. "Gladstone will soon have it all his own way; and whenever he gets my place we shall have strange doings." He feared his character, his views, and his temperament greatly. He rarely spoke severely of any one. Bright and Gladstone were the only two of whom he used strong language. Cobden he described as a man from whom he differed in many respects: but he never, in my hearing, applied to him any forcible epithets. Lord Russell, from whom he had received the greatest wrong—personal and political—was never alluded to but with a laugh, and in a good-humoured way, "Oh, he's a foolish fellow, but we shall go on very well now." And he was right, for the latter conduct of Lord Russell was antagonistic to his first, and the six years of his tenure under P., of the Foreign Secretaryship, were years of confidence and esteem between them both. He saw clearly, but without any strong sentiment, Gladstone's hostility. He remarked to me one day, when we were discussing some appointment, "Well, Gladstone has never behaved to me, as a colleague, in such a way as to demand from me any consideration." And this he said with the air and tone of a man who perceived the enmity, but did not care for it. Yet he always endeavoured to keep him safe in Oxford. When Lord Derby dissolved the Parliament, P. requested me to do all that lay in my power to secure Gladstone's seat for the university. When Parliament was dissolved, in July of this year, P. again applied to me; and every effort was made. But the Conservatives and their adherents committed the gross folly of ejecting him from Oxford, and thus sending him to Lancashire. "He is a dangerous man," said P., "keep him in Oxford, and he is partially muzzled, but send him elsewhere and he will run wild."

PROPHETIC WORDS.

Lord Shaftesbury had grave doubts respecting the future prosperity and contentment of the English people; and the following prophetic extract from one of his journals will be read with interest :—

A vague, undefined sentiment exists that some kind of convulsion is at hand. If asked to explain what is meant, a difficulty arises. Nevertheless, the instinct of it remains, and people continue confused without being comforted. That England has culminated, few can doubt who examine her internal condition and the condition of the nations around her, as well as of the United States. Within, she is shaken to her very foundations of moral, religious, and commercial power. The political is no safer. Without we must see countries extending in arts and arms, in enterprise and wealth, industry and freedom, which are rapidly abating her pre-eminence and reducing her in the scale of nations. England must either be very great or very small—either so great as to defy the world, or so small as not to excite its envy and hostility. There are some, perhaps (and probably Gladstone and Bright are among them), who would deny that any evil could arise from the severance of England and Ireland. It is difficult to believe that any one could entertain such an opinion, however he might assert it. We shall soon have the attempt, and possibly not very remotely, the event; and the experience will give us results that cannot be gainsaid.

THE "IMPROVER" IN VIENNA.

A WRITER in the *Daily News* is responsible for the following :—"It appears, from information given in a Paris paper, that Viennese husbands, disgusted with their wives for continuing to wear the inartistic, disfiguring, and misnamed 'dress improver,' and having vainly endeavoured to induce them to abandon it, some bright spirit among them suggested of late a new kind of argument. Plans were secretly matured, with as much speed as was compatible with the inextinguishable laughter of those engaged in the plot. Unsuspecting wives must have wondered at the apparently causeless guffaws of husbands suddenly become incomprehensible. But wonder soon ceased: for on a certain day, according to a Paris journalist, every dog in Vienna, large and small appeared in a dress-improver adapted to his size. The comic despair of the poor animals thus invested is said to be of the most ludicrous description; but probably the poor doggies themselves fall to see 'where the laughter comes in.' The question, however, is, will the device have any effect upon the ladies of Vienna? Will they feel so humiliated by this novel form of satire as at once to cast aside the objectionable 'improver'? Or will they feel that to succumb to this mode of reasoning, after having so long resisted the *argumentum ad hominem* having so long resisted the *argumentum ad hominem* would for ever debase them in their own sight, and entrench themselves more firmly than ever behind the fastnesses of an indomitable resolution? If the latter should be the result of the present experiment, the dogs may regard themselves as protected from future trials. But should the consequence be a victory all along the line, a thorny future may be predicted for the coming race. When hats and bonnets are of unduly exaggerated height, a fearsome edifice will suddenly adorn the head of the wretched animal. Should the protuberance of the gigot sleeve reappear in the fashionable world, he will find his forelegs encumbered with a highly inconvenient arrangement of wire and muslin. The misery of the muzzle becomes as nought when compared with the trials and sorrows that await the Viennese dog."

A CABMAN AND HIS LADY LODGER.

AN amusing claim by a cabman, named Hall, against the widow of an officer in the Indian army, a lady said to be possessed of considerable property, has been heard in the Edmonton county-court. The plaintiff was engaged one day by Mrs. Brown, the defendant, and drove her about to different parts of London. At the last stoppage he could not make heads or tails of her—(laughter)—and therefore drove her to the nearest police-station. There she spoke in a most genteel way, said she was a lady of fortune, and asked plaintiff to be good enough to find her a lodging suitable for a person of position. He tried one or two places, but did not succeed in satisfying the defendant, and not being able to ascertain her address, and not liking to leave her in the street, he drove her to his own home, and narrated all the circumstances to his wife, who agreed to accommodate the defendant. Defendant stayed at his house for three days, and then went away without paying for her accommodation. For that accommodation he claimed £1 10s. 5d. The Judge: Here is an item, whisky and peppermint. Plaintiff: Yes, she had half a pint of that, and then whisky and cider—a whole quart of cider—(laughter)—and as to eating, why she was at it all day and all night too. (Renewed laughter.) Defendant: Don't you believe him, your honour. I only had a couple of eggs. Plaintiff: She was for everlasting making puddings. (Great laughter.) She was at it all day, and used any quantity of my new-laid eggs. (Laughter.) The Judge: A nightgown is charged for. Defendant: She hadn't got one, and my wife supplied her with one, quite new, and charged her 3s. for it. Defendant: Not worth a shilling.—The Judge (reading from the account): Two boxes of pills. Did you supply them?—Plaintiff: Yes; she had all the two boxes—(loud laughter)—and was eating all day and all night. —The Judge: She did not eat the pills, did she?—Plaintiff: She got rid of them somehow. (Much laughter.)—The Judge: 6s. for washing.—Plaintiff: Yes; we had to wash everything after her even to the carpets.—Defendant: Now, your honour I dont blame this man. It is not his fault. He is henpecked. It is his wife. He is frightened of her. She's a demon, and would have killed him. The idea of making such charges for board and lodging for two or three days in a mews—and such board.—Plaintiff: She had veal cutlets, mutton chops, and everything else she ordered. She was always eating. (Laughter.)—The Judge: From the evidence she would not seem to have starved.—Defendant: Never so much starved in all my life. (Laughter.)—The Judge: What about the whisky and peppermint?—Defendant: Well, I had just a little of that.—The Judge: Whisky and cider.—Defendant: I had about half a pint of that; but 3s. for a nightgown, which I did not wear and 6s. for washing, are preposterous charges, which I shall not pay. Then I lost three half-sovereigns—The Judge: We are not trying that. If you lost anything, why did you not go to a police-station?—Plaintiff: She goes to places for a day or two, and then leaves without paying.—Defendant (greatly excited): That's a lie. You are a liar.—The Judge: You must not use such language here. It is not at all what a lady would do. I don't think the claim an unjust one.—Defendant: What! You don't think £1 10s. 5d. for two or three days in a back room unjust?—The Judge: I do not, and shall give plaintiff a verdict for that amount, payable in a week.—Defendant (raising her voice to a high pitch): I'll appeal. —The Judge: You cannot.—Defendant: I will, if it costs me a £1,000. How would you like your wife to be charged such a sum?—The Judge: It seems to me to be very reasonable, and you will have to pay the money. —Defendant: Never, if it costs me a £1,000.—Defendant continued to address the Judge until she was removed, and on getting outside refused to go away

THE CHAMPIONSHIP FOUR-OARED RACE FOR £200.

A CHAMPIONSHIP four-oared race for a stake of £200 took place recently from two skiffs moored opposite Battersea Church to Gwynne's Works, immediately below Hammersmith Bridge. The two crews engaged included the whole of the American contingent of scullers now in this country, and two of the best English professionals. The fours were made up as follows:—Hanlan's crew: J. A. Ten Eyck (bow, and steers), A Hamm, J. Teemer, E. Hanlan (stroke). Bubear's crew: G. Perkins (bow, and steers), Wallace Ross, G. Lee, G. Bubear (stroke). Both crews had been in training only a week. With the exception of the ex-champion Hanlan all the men engaged took part in the recent Hendon sculling handicap, and their performances are well known. Hanlan had not been engaged in a match in this country for several years, and his reputation alone invested the race with additional interest. Since the abolition of the Thames National and other professional regattas, rowing, as distinct from sculling, seems to have almost died out amongst professionals, there being no inducement for them to practise. In formes days important four-oared matches and races between the representatives of the Thames and Tyne were of not infrequent occurrence, one of the most celebrated of these being when J. Renforth's Tyne crew beat G. Hammerton's Thames four from Putney to Mortlake, with coxswains, just before the former took his crew to America. In America also professional rowing, as distinct from sculling, is very rarely practised. In yesterday's race, Hanlan's four have been rowing together without any change rather longer than their opponents, Bubear and Wallace Ross changing places in the boat about the middle of last week. Hanlan's crew rowed in a craft borrowed from the Kingston Rowing Club, Bubear's four using the Thames Rowing Club's best racing boat. The race was rowed up from Battersea to prevent all chance of a foul at the narrow opening at Hammersmith Bridge. Two steamers accompanied the race.

Both crews started to paddle down to Battersea in good time, but off Hurlingham Ross broke his slide and Bubear's four had to return to Putney to repair the damage. This caused a long delay, and when at length Bubear reached the starting place the tide was almost spent, in fact runing down close in shore. The two starting skiffs were moored rather above Battersea Church, and a nasty cross wind off the Surrey shore made the water rough and steering difficult. In the absence of Mr. R. H. Labat, who had been selected as umpire, Mr. L. P. Brickwood of the London Rowing Club, was appointed to that post by the representative of the stakeholder. On being requested to nominate some one on the umpire's steamer to toss for station on his behalf, Hanlan declared he claimed the race as the tide had turned and the time fixed for the start had long expired. After a short argument he waived his claim and consented to row. The choice of stations fell to Hanlan, who selected the Middlesex side. His crew rowed in dark blue jerseys, but Bubear's men adopted no uniform colours. The umpire gave the word at twenty-three minutes past twelve, Hanlan getting by far the best of a very straggling start, and leading almost half a length after the first stroke, Bubear's men being very ragged, and keeping bad time, Hanlan at once edged over to the Middlesex shore, and, rowing 38 to Bubear's 40, drew clear before thirty seconds had elapsed. Keeping by far the better course, Hanlan went under the Middlesex arch of the West London Railway Bridge leading a length and a half in 1 min. 2sec. Bubeare being more out in the stream, and steering very wildly. All the way up to Wandsworth Foot-bridge Hanlan kept a good course, and his lead varied from one-and-a-half to three lengths, his opponent's steering being very bad, and the time in the boat anything but perfect. Hanlan went through Wandsworth Foot-bridge in 5 min. 52 sec., Bubear's time to the same point being 5 min. 59 sec. Both crews now came out towards the centre of the stream, and the water being somewhat smoother, the rowing, which had hitherto been ragged, improved a trifle. Hanlan's stroke was much longer than Bubear's, and the time in the leading boat was much better than in the crew stroked by the Englishman. Off Hurlingham Hanlan led by 2½ lengths, being at that time almost in the middle of the river and right in front of Bubear. Nearing the District Railway Pier, Hanlan appeared to be making for the centre arch of Putney Bridge, but then, changing his mind, he edged in and went through the second Middlesex opening in 13min. 6sec., exactly six seconds in front of his opponent. After passing the Bridge, Hanlan at once shot right into the centre of the river in front of Bubear, and off the Thames Boathouse the leaders had crossed the bows of their opponents and appeared to be making for the Surrey shore. The steering was very bad in both crews between here and the Craven Steps, Hanlan's time to that point being 17min. 5 sec, he then leading by two lengths. Bubear here tried a spurt, and for a moment looked like closing up, but Hanlan again drew away until a barge, just below the Soap Works, drove him out of his course, and Bubear drew up to within half a length. The latter was loudly cheered from the Soap Works landing stage, and, spurting hard, he overlapped the leaders off the Distillery, as the Canadian had to steer out to avoid another barge drifting across the river. A desperate finish against the tide, which was now running down strongly, ended in Hanlan's winning by half a length, Bubear rowing hard right up to the finish. Time, 23 min. 20 sec. The rowing in both boats was far from good, but Hanlan's crew were the best in point of time, length, and evenness of feather. They also rowed lighter than their opponents. As an exhibiton of first-class rowing by leading professionals the race was a very poor display, the form in both crews being decidedly inferior to that of the best amateur crews at Henley and the Metropolitan Regattas.

After the decision of the four-oared match, H. Follett, of Richmond, conceded J. Fitzpatrick, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, five seconds start from Barnes Bridge to Putney Pier, for a stake of £10. Follett soon caught his opponent (a very indifferent sculler), and won easily.

THE RECOVERY IN THE INDIAN EXCHANGES.

At the beginning of August the India Council sold its bills upon India at 1s. 4d. per rupee, and last Wednesday it sold them at somewhat over 1s. 5d. per rupee, while since then it has sold at still higher prices. There has been a rise, therefore, in the three months of somewhat over three-halfpence per rupee, or more than nine per cent. Naturally opinions differ as to whether this is to be regarded as a mere fluctuation in a movement tending steadily downwards, or whether it is a general recovery from an exaggerated fall. The rate of exchange between any two countries depends under normal circumstances upon what is called "the balance of trade." For example, between two counties like the United Kingdom and the United States, which have the same standard of value, the rate of exchange depends upon whether the imports and the exports are or are not equal in value. If, for instance, the United States at any given time had bought more from the United Kingdom than they had sold, there would be a debt due from American merchants to British merchants, which would have in the last resort to be settled by shipping gold from New York. But American merchants would naturally try to avoid shipments of gold, because, in addition to paying the full sum due, they would have to pay likewise freight, insurance, and commission upon the gold shipped, and they would also have to stand out of the interest of use of their money while it was at sea. Therefore, in the circumstances supposed, American merchants would endeavour to buy bills upon London—bills, that is, drawn by American creditors upon houses in London owing money to them. Under the conditions supposed the Americans owe Englishmen more than Englishmen owe to Americans, and, consequently, the bills drawn upon London would not be equal to the demand on the part of those who wanted to remit money to London in order to pay their debts, but there would be a saving in paying, for those bills, anything between the sum due and the addition made by freight, insurance, and commission. Consequently, bills upon London would rise. Roughly, we may say that somewhat over four and three-quarters gold dollars are equal to a pound sterling. Therefore, the value of the pound in gold dollars and cents would be quoted above its par value in the case imagined. And similarly, if the Americans had exported to this country more than they imported, the debt would be due then from England to the United States, and the exchange would fall. But where two countries have different standards of value, another set of influences come into play. In India, for example, the standard of value is silver, while with us the standard of value is gold, and the rate of exchange between England and India, therefore, varies, not only, as in the case which we have just been examining, with the balance of trade, but also with the fluctuations in the value of silver and gold. Now, before the demonetization of silver by Germany, the rupee was worth very nearly two shillings of our money; then, it fell rapidly to one and eightpence, and for some years it remained pretty steady about that point. Since, it has fallen again, and at one time this summer it went down nearly to one and fourpence. The exchange, therefore, between two countries with different standards of value is much more complicated than between two countries with the same standard of value; for not only is it affected by the balance of trade, but it is also affected by fluctuations in the value of either of the precious metals constituting the standards of value in the two countries.

During the current year there can be no reasonable doubt that both influences have been at work in regard to the Indian exchanges. But the main cause of the heavy fall would seem to have been the panic in silver. The American Government being in favour of stopping the coinage of silver, and the President, when Congress met last year, having recommended such a measure, there was a general fear that the Bland Act might be replaced, and, in consequence, silver began to fall in value. When this occurred the manufacturers and merchants of Lancashire took alarm, and they negotiated with the Indian banks for the purpose of entering into contracts by which the banks were bound to remit money at a stated rate of exchange. As negotiations of this kind became more general the banks in turn became alarmed, and they quoted lower and lower figures At last the fall was carried so far that all parties perceived they were playing a losing game, and the system of "fixing exchange forward," as it is called, came to an end. Then the exchange began to recover. At the same time the French Government began to buy silver largely. The general belief is that the silver is being bought for coining dollars in Tonquin; but, in any case, the French Government is buying, and this helped to raise the price of silver. There appears no doubt that, in addition to the mere panic excited by legislation for the repeal of the Bland Act, there are natural causes at work tending to reduce the price of silver. The consumption of silver has been greatly reduced within the past fifteen years, while the production of silver has been greatly increased; and, furthermore, the processes of extracting silver from the mines have been greatly improved, and the cost has been reduced. Lastly, the extension of railways in the United States and in Mexico has greatly diminished the cost of carrying the produce from the mines to the sea coast. Therefore, silver can be sold more cheaply than formerly, while, its use being less, it is, of course, in less demand. Nevertheless, there appears no reason to believe that at present prices vary, large amounts of silver will be sold. For a while the silver-owners shared in the alarm of the rest of the world, and large amounts were sold at wonderfully low prices; but more recently little silver has been offered in the market, seeming to show that, except in the very richest mines, the present price is too low. One other cause combined to lower the exchanges earlier in the year and to raise them now. Experience shows that the value of the exports of all kinds from India must exceed by four or five millions of lakhs the value of the imports into India, if the exchanges are to be kept steady. Now, during the three years ended with June 1885, the value of the exports did not exceed that of the imports by the requisite amount, and this tended with the silver panic to send down exchanges. On the other hand, during the year ended with June last, the excess of the imports was very much greater than was requisite, and this tended to send up the exchange. The balance of trade, in short, is now favourable to India, and consequently exchange tends to rise. Moreover, the reports show that the prospects of the new crops are highly favourable; while all the intelligence received from India is to the effect that the exports continue very large. This is the more remarkable because of the rise in the exchange, which, as stated above, is over nine per cent. within the last three months. At first sight one would suppose that, prices generally being as low now as they were a year ago, and the exchange having gone up so much, exports from India would be checked, but it is to be borne in mind that there has been a fall in freights almost equal to the rise in the exchange; and thus the Indian export trade has benefited in one direction almost as much as it has been injured in the other.

Very probably the rise is proceeding too rapidly just as the fall went on too rapidly a few months ago. If so, we may expect to see a temporary decline. But the probabilities are that, though there may be fluctuations, the rise will be maintained and possibly even may go further. India doing so large an export trade as she does at present, the balance of trade will be in her favour, and this acting steadily must tend to keep up the exchange; while there is no reason to suppose that silver can be produced in the requisite quantities at a much lower price than now is obtainable. It is true, of course, that the purchases of the French Government have sustained the silver market lately, and that those purchases may come to an end at any moment. But, on the other hand, the demands for silver of all kinds are constantly growing, and are almost indefinite; and, if purchasers of one kind cease, the probability is that for some other object a demand will arise. The cost of producing silver is, however, extremely difficult to determine. Some who ought to speak with authority assert that any amount required might be produced at a shilling an ounce; while others contend, with apparently equal authority, that the price at present is entirely too low; that the silver which is now being sold is simply silver raised from mines which are worked for the gold they contain, not for the silver; and that, whatever price was obtainable, the same amount of silver would be sold, but that purely silver mines cannot be worked below the present price. The extension of railways and improvements in mining processes undoubtedly have cheapened the cost of production, and may cheapen it still further; but those who assert that the present price is as low as silver-mining proper can be carried on at have this much to support them—that the production of silver has not increased as was expected. When Mr. Goschen's Silver Committee sat, there was a general expectation that the production of silver in the United States alone would exceed nine millions sterling a year. That amount in all the time that has since elapsed has never been reached; and, in fact, the increase in the production has not been large when compared with the vast extent of territory over which it is known that silver is to be found. It appears to follow from all this that the fall in silver has reached its limit, and that for a while at least the Indian exchanges will be governed almost entirely by the balance of trade. The balance of trade would tend to strengthen the exchange, since, as observed above, the Indian export trade is constantly developing were it not that it may be disturbed at any moment by an increase in the drawing of the India Council. For the last couple of years the India Council has drawn much less than it had been drawing for a couple of years previously, and, if it continues to draw less, there may be a further and material rise in the exchanges; but, on the other hand, if it increases its drawings largely, there is likely to be a decline in the exchanges. The main determining influence, then, would seem to be the amount of bills and telegraphic transfers which the India Council will draw in the near future.—*Saturday Review.*

THE DRAIN OF GOLD TO INDIA.

THE second meeting of the ninth session of the Institute of Bankers was held on Nov. 17, in the theatre of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, when a paper was read by Mr. Claremont Daniell, a retired Punjab Civilian, on "The Drain of Gold to India, its effects on trade, and the remedy." Mr. J. H. Tritton occupied the chair.

Mr. Daniell said the commercial history of Asia furnished evidence that a continuous current of precious metals had, for twenty centuries, set from West to East, and but little ever returned. As the natives of India supplied themselves with all the primary necessaries of life from their own soil, and were in little need of the secondary commodities produced by Western nations, the excess value of India's exports over her imports was necessarily settled in treasure. Thus it had come to pass that the inhabitants of India had accumulated a treasure of about 300,000,000l. in value, which was partly used in luxury and ostentation, but for the major part was hoarded in the form of coins or in ingots. He urged that it was only by remonetising gold in India that this hoard could be restored to use in the commerce of the world. This could be effected by reverting to the system in use previous to 1835, which was the exchange of gold and silver money at their intrinsic value in one another. The introduction of a gold monometallic system of currency with restricted supply of silver in India was depreciated, as being quite impossible to carry out in that country. A scheme which disposed of all objections that had hitherto been made was to use gold and silver money at a varying rate of exchange, and this gave rise to no fresh difficulties of any real importance. By limiting the legal tender of gold large transactions over Rs. 5,000 in value, the inconvenience of the varying rate of exchange in small dealings would never occur. The silver currency of India was maintained at a high value against commodities by the inadequacy of its supply, and this short supply was occasioned by the legal restriction on the coinage of gold. His (Mr. Daniell's) experience during a long official service in India showed him that the silver currency of the country was inadequate to the wants of the people, and that the material prosperity of the country was impeded by the present state of its currency law.

The chairman said the ideas set forth by Mr. Daniell had been present to the minds of many before now; and the subject was one of the gravest importance. Mr. Hendricks said he had for many years advocated a gold standard instead of a silver one. He thought that, in a great dependency like India, the standard should be the same as in England. That there should be in India 300,000,000l. of gold not in use was a condition of barbarism which ought not to be allowed to continue. He heartily approved the suggestion that the Government of India should issue a gold coin like our sovereign; and urged that there should not be any restriction upon its use. Mr. Martin Wood thought there was a great deal of exaggeration about the hoards of gold in India, and referred to recent exports of gold home as showing that there was a movement of gold which had not been properly considered. Mr. Daniell's scheme depended upon the people being willing to coin their hoards of gold and gold ornaments, but he had not shown how that would be brought about. He did not see his way to their being able to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. Daniell. Mr. Prinsep said prices in India had certainly fallen, but that was not due to exchange, nor to the relative value of silver or gold, but to causes such as the great famines, which had not been referred to. Mr. Schmidt considered that the currency of India had been greatly overrated, and that the propositions made by Mr. Daniell were totally out of all proportion to the results he anticipated. Mr. N. Cook pointed out that in 1859 the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was in favour of a gold standard, but is was rejected by the Governor in Council, because it would disturb existing obligations; and the time was not suitable. He thought if they could tap the hoards of gold in India it would be of enormous advantage to the whole world; but they must remember that, whatever they did, they must first overcome the prejudices of the people.

ADULTERATION OF INDIAN COFFEE.

ON Nov. 15, a meeting was held at Plowden Buildings, Temple, in succession to a conference lately held at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, of gentlemen interested in coffee growing and sale, the purpose of the meeting being to take measures to protect producers and the trade, as well as the public, against the widespread system of adulteration of this most important article of food. Mr. Frederick Clifford presided. Among those present were Sir Augustus Adderley, Mr. Ernest Baggallay, M.P., Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., as well as other gentlemen connected with the Colonies.

The chairman stated that the conference had been called by the Indian Coffee Committee, and the Mysore coffee producers, feeling very strongly on the subject, had assisted. This movement represented the interests of producers all over the world, the adulteration of coffee having led to a material decline in the consumption of the berry. He proceeded to state the steps which had been taken to bring before the public the knowledge of the adulteration practised, this being done by the Mysore planters in the form of leaflets, and then dealt with the abominable frauds which were perpetrated upon the inhabitants of London, especially in the poorer parts of the metropolis, by the sale of mixtures in which coffee formed a very small part. He showed that these adulterations not only affected the producers, traders and consumers, but had also a material effect upon the revenue of the nation, as was shown in the Budget speech of Mr. Gladstone in 1882. The report of the committee appointed at the Colonial Conference was read, and this proposed that an association, to be called the Coffee Association, should be formed; that its sole end should be the protection of the producer and consumer; that this end should be aimed at by the prevention of sale of adulterated coffee, or coffee admixtures, by the promotion of the sale of pure coffee, and compelling the separate sale of chicory and coffee adulterants; that having regard to declining revenue from the lessened consumption of coffee, the association might claim the support of producers, merchants and dealers, and the shameful frauds committed upon consumers, especially upon the poorer classes, made the objects of the association of public interest and advantage; that the existing law on adulterations stood in urgent need of amendment; that endeavours should be made to press the Temperance associations and other organizations to stimulate the public taste for infusions of pure coffee and encourage attempts to supply cheap and easy means of coffee-making; and that the representatives of India and the Colonies should be invited to join and assist the association. This report was adopted and a committee was apointed to carry the programme into effect.

THE TRAFFIC IN FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

ORDERS abound in Continental countries, and the ease and the scandalous manner in which many foreign orders can be obtained have greatly contributed to bring them into disrepute. They have become a regular article of commerce, in which a very flourishing business is transacted. Now, if the State were to obtain the sums paid for orders or titles, a special department might be started for the sale of these ribbons or crosses, so that the vain and the ambitious might invest in them according to their means to the benefit of the taxpayer. In the present trade in foreign orders, however, the money undoubtedly goes into the hands of agents and of certain influential officials, although now and then a small potentate himself is possibly not above a stroke of business in this line. It may be news to some of my readers that two distinguished foreigners at present in our midst are doing a thriving business in this direction. Both these gentlemen—one of whom has offices in Kensington, the other in the City—advertise openly in foreign newspapers, and send out elaborate prospectuses in German, which are almost identical. They offer "the Cross of a very popular and highly-considered order of a German State at the price of £200." Austria confers the Knighthood of the Iron Crown against the payment of £3,000. The Mariana Cross of the Geman Knights of Vienna, which is under the protection of the Emperor of Austria, can be obtained by noble dames for £60. These same agents also offer to procure the following:—The Cross of a Chevalier of Charles III. and Isabella Catholica (Spain) against a payment of £200; Commander Second-Class ditto, £300; ditto, First-Class, with the Star, £375; the Cross of Chevalier or Commander of the Order of Christ (Portugal), at £175 and £300 respectively. Chevalier of the Italian Crown, £250, perhaps £175. Turkish, Servian, Roumanian, and Papal Orders are also offered at from £100 to £250. Again, the titles of Baron or Count of European States are offered at from £750 to £4,000, and money will buy also the titles of Councillor, Consulates, honorary memberships of Scientific Societies, &c. An agent at Breslau recently offered, according to a German contemporary, the Russian Order of the White Cross at £60, the Order of the Redeemer of Jerusalem at £30, the Red Belgian Cross at £30, the White Cross of Italy at £30; also Orders of nearly all other States at from £150 to £1,000. It is probable that in this trade a good deal of swindling is done with spurious orders or decorations, but many of the transactions undoubtedly occur in the genuine article, for they take place so openly that a fraud would soon be discovered. That such things are possible says a great deal for the weakness and vanity of human nature.—*Truth.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Woodey, Col., Bl. Infantry, en route to England, from Peshawar.

Thompson, Major, Bl., 2nd Sikhs, en route to England, from Abbotabad.

DECEMBER 8.

Birch, Major, Bl., 6th B. L. I., en route to England, from Assam.

McMullin, Col., Mad., M. S. C., on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 7.

Aplin, Lt., Bo., B. S. C., on duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 9, 1886.

The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 11th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade sections 26, 27, and 28, and extended order.

The following general idea of a Field Day to take place on the 31st inst., is published for information, further details will be issued to officers commanding companies with rough sketches of the ground.

A Northern and Southern force are approaching one another and come into contact at the head of the Thana Road at the foot of "X" Hill, the Southern force finding it impracticable to force the passage of the Road, when it is commanded by the "X" Hill and village of old Coorla, finds it necessary to outflank the North force, and for that purpose detaches a small body from its left, with orders to force the pass between the Hills in the gap between "X" Hill and Hill No. 2.

The North force finding itself in danger of being outflanked retires to take up the narrower position running west of the Railway at Ghaut Cooper station, awaiting reinforcements from the north.

BOUNDS—on the east, the G. I. P. Railway; on the west, the Coorla and Vehar Road; on the north, a line drawn from the south base of No. 2 Hill to the west side of the Empire's Hill.

Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish rolls of their companies corrected to date.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Head-quarters this day, Thursday, at 5-30 p.m., to discuss the subject of commission to Mr. Ross of Indo-British Institution. All members are requested to attend.

It is requested that the enrollment certificate books issued to companies may be returned to Head-quarters.

The following members having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to companies as follows:—No. 2,477, Vol. Smyth W. to C Company; No. 2,478, Vol. Wilmer E. E. to D Company; No. 2,479, Vol. Grad J. A. to D Company; No. 2,480, Vol. Warner W. to B Company.

Officers commanding companies are requested to render to Head-quarters a roll containing the names of all transfers from other corps.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

"B." COMPANY, 1886-87.

The Prize competition and competitions for "The Bayley Challenge Shield" will take place at Coorla at 6-30 a.m. on the following days:—

27th Dec. 1886, Monday.....
3rd Jan. 1887, Monday.....
5th " " Wednesday. } for Prize competition.
10th " " Monday .....for Shield competition.

Ranges, positions, and shots:—7 at 150 (4 kneeling and 3 standing); 7 at 300, (4 kneeling and 3 standing); and 7 at 700 yards (any millitary). Targets, Regulation for 1887. Ammunition free. Other conditions as at Bombay R. A. Meeting 1886, when applicable.

The prizes for the best two totals at the above competitions will be :—

First	Rs.	25
Second		20
Third		15
Fourth		15
Fifth		10
Sixth		10
Seventh		5
	—— Rs.	100

The following prizes, presented by Lieutenant English, are eligible to the two best totals in the above competition who have not before that for the Shield :—

First	Rs.	20
Second		15
Third		10
Fourth		5
	—— Rs.	50
	Rs.	150

Winners must be extra efficients for 1885-86 and shoot in the teams for the Shield and Wyer Cup if required. No member is to take more than one prize.

R. S. BROWN, Captain.

9th December, 1886.

N.B.—The Company Team will shoot for the "Wyer" Cup on Friday, the 14th January, 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India)

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BELUCHISTAN, P W D.

Mr H Phillips, Asst Engr, 4th Div, Frontier Road, is granted three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

Maj A C Bigg-Wither, Suptdg Engr, Frontier Road Circle, and Jt-Secy to the Agent to the Govr-Genl, Beluchistan, P W D, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st Dec 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H King, Exec Engr, 4th Div, Frontier Road, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, Frontier Road Circle, and Jt-Secy to the Agent, Govr-Genl, Beluchistan, P W D, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj A C Bigg-Wither, or until further orders.

Mr H H Green, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Exec Engr, 4th Div, Frontier Road, during the absence on deputation of Mr W H King, Exec Engr, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to H E the C-in-C's Genl Order, dated 4th Nov 1886, the services of Maj L F Brown, RE, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr W H Brand, Examr of Accts, Central Provinces, State Railways, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for fourteen months, under sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F R Hutchinson, Examr of P W Accts, Central India, is appointed Examr of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.

Mr I S Sherlock-Hubbard is appointed Examr, P W Accts, Central India.

The Services of Mr C F Gilbert, Exec Engr, 4th grade *sub pro tem*, Rajputana, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, from 3rd Nov 1886.

Col R Home, [CIE, RE, Chief Engr and Jt-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, P W D, Irrigation Branch, is appointed Inspr-Genl of Irrigation and Dy Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, in succession to Maj-Genl H A Brownlow, R E.

Col J M Heywood, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Bengal, on furlough, is promoted to

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whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remiarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes cooler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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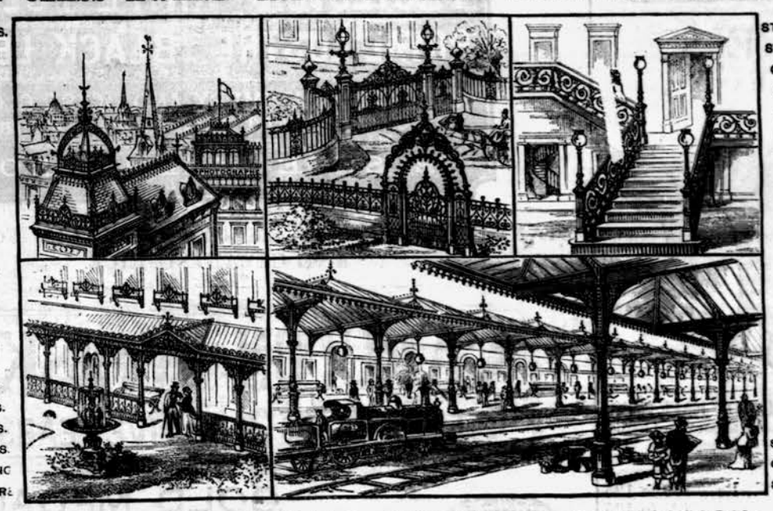

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NOTICES.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sales, we fancy their vogue will there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the deceased Count de Joannis was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Times of India, March 1886.

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